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COLMAN'S

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Sorgo Department.

The Rural World is the only journal in the United States having a special department devoted to syrup and sugar making from sorgo.

More of the Cane Mill Controversy.

COL. COLMAN: Messrs. Squires & Bro. in their second point of reply, violate the common rules of evidence by giving their own testimony to prove the truth of their own disputed assertion, and then to cap the climax, they in cross-examination themselves ex-parte, they violate another rule of evidence by lagging in matter not given in the direct examination, such as referring to our business interview, with an evident purpose of prejudicing the jury (your readers). It is quite excusable in Messrs. G. L. S. & Co., that they should make such an erroneous statement about my claim of paternity to the Victor cane mill patent. Their ignorance makes them excusable. They are too young in the cane mill business to know the true history of the first cane mill. My invention was some years prior to the "Victor," which latter was invented by one of my successors, Wm. H. Clark. They say the Victor mill was manufactured under the Hedges patent. This, with the other statement, proves they are either ignorant of a separate patent on the Victor, or that this Buffalo concern is simply driving at Hedges, regardless of all fairness. It has not been my purpose to give the names of competing parties or their mills, in my writings, but when such pressure and challenging is given as contained in the replies of Messrs. G. L. S. & Co. it becomes necessary to define, therefore I place before the readers of the RURAL WORLD, some of the testimony of those who have tried both Niles mills and the gentlemen's mills. If their old mills failed after they claimed they were the best in the market, and they still keep them in their list, what guarantee is there that these new fangled mills will not do the same? Have they also been severely proved in foreign countries on tropical cane? The writers or Messrs. Squires & Bro., ask if a mill can be broke if no cane is applied. I will answer, yes, and say that cotton batting will do it just as effectively as cane provided enough is fed, and you have the power to propel it. There is not a washerwoman in the country who does not know that it takes more power to wring the clothes equally dry than it does coarse hard fibre. The principal points of reference made in their reply is mere twaddle and calls for no notice from me, but in answer, as they are not acquainted with Mr. King, I will call their attention to the subjoined communications and reports, and will add that I have a "few more left."

NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1881.
Gents:—Mr. Milton Burns who is now here says, his Buffalo steam sugar mill is broken down and is beyond repairs. Mr. Dickinson, who had his Buffalo mill break down early in the season, was obliged to get a new one from West, and now the second one has broken down. I may be able to get him to take one of your steam mills. Yours,
WM. L. CUSHING.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1881.
Dear Sir:—Your favor and enclosure is at hand, in looking over the certificate of Squires & Bro. I find that all from this section are very old and were published years ago. You will observe they give no date to them, and they are all written by one party. Some of these certificates were gotten up and signed through Mr. Stevens years ago when I was agent. The one signed by Kidds, is a mill since broken down. I think Oliver has also discarded his mill since. I intend to write to all these parties. When O. A. Pierce instituted suit, he commenced against me and G. L. Squires & Bro., for \$10,000 damages. The suit was dismissed against me, but continued against Squires & Bro. It was proven that Mr. Stevens one of the firm of Squires was at the plantation and took a mechanic with him, that the mill broke down, then new housings were made; yet the mill would not work. Stevens then took out the rubbers; it then worked better. Stevens sent me and exchanged pulleys, this did no good. He then got the engineer to fute the rollers, but it would not work. The amount of testimony taken was large. Noisy testified that the fault was in the construction of the mill, that the proportions were not right. Every steam mill of Squires make which I ever sold broke down. As far as I can learn every horse mill sold, the purchasers had to take out the rubber springs and throw them away. I sold a large number of horse powers for Squires, and there was an epidemic of breaks. I made out a list of five foolscap pages of repairs which I had to furnish for the horse powers. Squire refused to make these good

and I sued him here in the U. S. Court. Would it not be a good plan to have the testimony copied off in the damage case. I think the amount of judgment is \$8,200 against Squires. In my next letter I will get the exact facts. Yours,
WM. L. CUSHING.

April, 9th.—Last week the Supreme Court to which Squires & Bros., appealed, confirmed the judgment against Squires & Bros., and they must now pay.

Messrs. Squires & Bro., say that they took some of their old sorghum mills to Louisiana, and admit they broke, that they have improved them, etc. This is all very well. It is a common thing among machinery builders to dodge from one section to another with doubtful machines and upon a short trial get up certificates to be used elsewhere and continue to use them long after the machines have failed, and are abandoned, as appears to be the case from the above letters. The present circular of these gentlemen has in it precisely such a state of things. This is no new occurrence, the country is full of such instances. I will lay down the basis upon which it occurs. Machines of great strain like cane mills and their gearing may stand well for a period, then fail because all materials, especially metals, weaken by degrees and finally break. This is so well settled that army regulators require all guns to be laid aside after a certain number of discharges. This explains why those mills often stand a season or two and then fail. The only trouble is that the certificates do not fail with the mills.

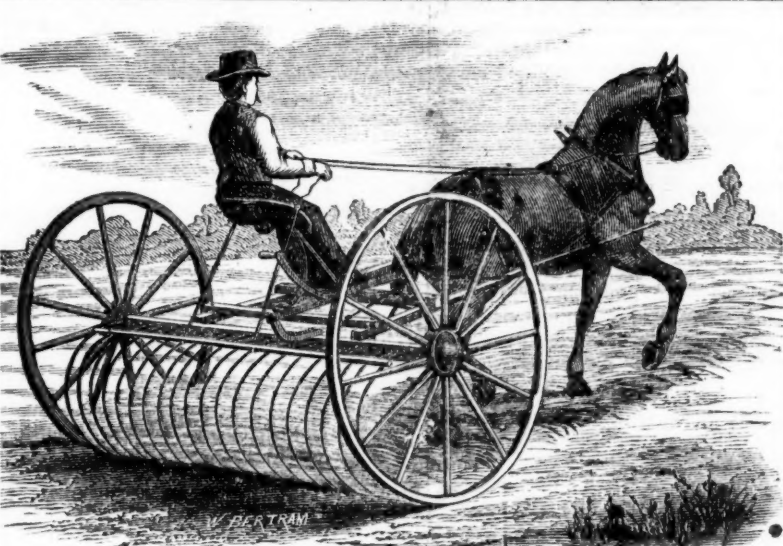
L. A. HEDGES.

An Appeal.

The problem assigned us is to extract sugar from sorgo by a practical method. As classes often do, we have compared figures. You have seen many of them in the RURAL WORLD. Many of us have got some of the figures in the answer. We know the answer when we see it. The one who gets nearest the answer has nothing of which to boast; neither if he gets it exact, if he cannot verify or repeat it. We want a formula of fixed principles. One error may be made and then balanced by another, and yet the conclusion be correct mathematically, but in this problem which is so susceptible to taint, an error is not so easily balanced. We believe it a foregone conclusion that the policy of the cook pan which makes a vacillating boil a virtue, expires with the patent. Most patents founded on policy are detrimental, but you can no more condemn patents without classification than you can mankind, or in other words, principles and policies combined. As we conceive it, the question now hinges between a swift and slow defecation. Hold a small vessel under the spout of your mill, and take the raw fresh juice from the stalks direct to a hot fire and reduce it to syrup, and you will be convinced that the juice was not ready for the application of heat, especially if early in the season. Fresh, raw juice may be hastened in this necessary preparation by a gradual warming, just as the housewife draws her cream to the fire to hurry up the churning. Dairy-men set their cream at a given temperature for best results. The temperature of the juice requires more attention. A slow defecation is a dwell upon the gum zone and corresponds, in effect, to the repeated calm of the cook and is far more destructive to the fruity flavor of syrup. Many who seek information from these sorgo columns are confused. More fixed principles and fewer individual policies will bring order out of confusion. The testimony offered in the RURAL certainly does not warrant the conclusions toward which it is drifting.
O. H. HAWK.

The Positive Evaporator.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In the light or under the shadow of the present, we offer a review of the requirements of a sorgo pan. If the gum in sorgo is colorless and tasteless, except when exposed to air at a certain temperature below boiling—and experience as well as the testimony of others lead us to this conclusion—then juice reduced to syrup at one boil crosses this line or zone of whatever width, but twice. As this gum zone becomes a technicality, it should be located at the instant command of the operator. Economy requires one hand to gauge the flow of juice, fire the furnace, remove the scum and temper the syrup. Now, each of these duties demand constant attention, which the operator cannot give unless all are brought within his reach and under his immediate sight. This calls for a return pan with a direct furnace. The pan receives the juice at the front of one side, and discharges the syrup at the front of the other. Thus the ends, where constancy is required, are brought together, and near the fireman, who can also control the flow of



The Coates Hay and Grain Rake.

Attention is drawn to the illustration of this rake, manufactured by A. W. Coates & Co., Alliance, Ohio, which we give this week. We have in past years taken occasion to refer to its superiority as an implement, and we take pleasure in congratulating Mr. Coates on his continued and increasing prosperity of which he is eminently deserving. Nearly 6,000 of these rakes were made and sold to the farmers of this country the past year, making a grand aggregate of over 75,000

since their manufacture was commenced. Its success lies principally in its simplicity of construction together with its durability, only the best material being used. The rake is nicely balanced and held firmly to its work by the lock lever which is constructed on the principle of the toggle joint of a carriage top, so that in dumping, only a slight touch of the lever is necessary, and the driver's weight does the work. Those not acquainted with this rake, and contemplating a purchase should send for a circular.

grow very large. There are something like three thousand acres planted on these sandy lands this season, and they will average one thousand large melons per acre, and they are very sweet. Some times I am tempted to try their sweets, in seeing what kind of syrup they will make. I have not done anything with sorgo for two years, but will try it again this year, if the weather does not drown us out.
I. S. GOODIN.

Sugar Works in Kansas.

Unless some of the western States bestir themselves, Kansas will become the banner sugar State. The reason that Kansas is likely to take the lead is that the farmers will turn their attention to raising cane in that State more readily than the farmers of most other States will. No better cane can be raised in Kansas than can be raised in Missouri, Illinois, or Iowa, but the farmers of Kansas possessing more enterprise embark in the business with less urging. They see that they can make more money raising cane than they can in raising corn or most other crops, so they pitch in, furnish the cane to the mill and get the cash for it. The raising of cane and the making of sugar are two distinct operations, and we have no doubt will be mainly carried on, in the not distant future, by different parties. The Bulletin of Sterling, Kansas, says of the enterprise started at that town, that Mr. Sandys had just arrived from New Orleans and at once set about making final arrangements about locating the works. On Tuesday he selected block "P" south of the railroad track and west of the City Mill as the place where he will put his buildings. The block contains something over eight acres, and the creek runs through the center, which will be an advantage as the works will require a large amount of water. The building will be of brick, with stone foundations, 40x120, two stories high, it will take 200,000 brick. Mr. Sandys informs us that the machinery, already ordered, will be the best made in the country for the purpose and that the mill will be among the largest. A meeting was held Tuesday evening in Irish's store room and the farmers signed the contracts to raise 800 acres of cane for six years. The price paid per ton delivered at the factory is as follows: First year, unstripped, \$1.00 to \$1.25; stripped, \$1.25 to \$1.50; and the subsequent years unstripped, \$1.50 to \$1.75; stripped, \$1.75 to \$2.00. While the price paid the first year is low, farmers can afford to furnish the cane in order to have the works built and give them a steady cash market for their crop in future years. Sorghum cane in the Arkansas is a sure crop and grows better in a dry season than in a wet one. It will average about ten tons to the acre, less work will raise it than is required to raise the same acreage of corn. The company represented by Mr. Sandys entered into an agreement with the farmers to manufacture 150 tons of cane per day. The company will put in machinery to manufacture all grades of sugar. Mr. Sandys left yesterday for Chicago to purchase some additional machinery. The main part of the mill machinery will be shipped from New Orleans. The mill will be ready to commence work by the 15th of July, when the early cane commences to ripen, and will continue to run ninety days on cane and sugar. Mr. Sandys thinks the company may manufacture glucose after the sorgo season is over.

I send you a small sample of syrup that was made from cane grown on the black lands, and is two years old. In the western part of the county there is a large body of sandy land, which will produce a good crop of cane, that will make a nice, bright, straw colored syrup, though the yield of syrup is not so large as it is from cane grown on the black lands; but it is much easier made up, and is a much nicer article. Then comes wheat, rye, oats, sweet potatoes, cotton, strawberries, and, in fact, all kinds of garden truck do well on these lands. It is also good for melons; they

MINNESOTA AMBER CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

[Reported for the Commissioner of Agriculture, by his stenographer, Mr. LeDue, and furnished the RURAL WORLD at the request of the Minnesota Amber Cane Growing Association.]

Mr. Wyman.—The gentleman has touched upon a very important point. I presume it has often been asked, "if I raise fifty or a hundred acres of cane, where am I going to find a market?" To illustrate, I live in the southern part of the State, in Le Sueur Co., (Minn.), the banner county of the State in the production of sorghum this year. There came a man there two years ago last winter, with a lot of sorghum sirup—a fine article I understand, though it hadn't the reputation that it has now. He went to a merchant to whom he tried to sell. The merchant offered him 20 cents a gallon if he would take it in trade. Now, there is the trouble. It takes money to raise sorghum and manufacture sirup, and as a general thing, that is what we want. If we go into the market we want to know what price we are to get. If we go to market with butter or cheese, we know something near what we ought to get; and yet I have known farmers to come into Waseca this last fall and sell for 25 cents a gallon. Of all the large quantity of sirup made last year, according to Mr. Kenney, not a gallon of it was sold to the consumer at 25 cents a gallon. This shows that there is something wrong. I don't know how we can remedy this fault, but it seems to me it can and should be regulated. Fix a price for a merchantable article, and it will encourage planters; but to go to market and get an offer of 15 cents a gallon, is I submit, very discouraging. It is for others to say how we shall obviate the difficulty. Le Sueur county can make a large surplus of sirup. What shall we do with it? The demand is increasing but there is no standard price. Now, can we not fix upon that price so that manufacturers will not be forced to sell it under its value? I think it costs more than 25 cents a gallon, though Mr. Kenney says it does not exceed 15 cents. I don't think Mr. Kenney meant that you should—

The President.—Allow me to correct you. I said it cost me 6 cents per gallon to manufacture. The raising of the cane is another thing.

Mr. Wyman.—What I would like to see decided is, how shall we regulate a standard price for a standard article?

Major McDowell.—In going about the country, including the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, both myself and others have been much astonished to find so great a uniformity in the quality of sirup, especially in Minnesota, where as a general rule, it is all alike. Mr. Wyman speaks about the price. It may be that there are those who peddle the sirup at 25 cents a gallon, but the greater quantity is sold at a much higher rate. The large mills are selling their sirup at from 40 to 50 cents per gallon. What you want to do is, to either increase your capacity until you can meet into other sizes, with the ability to hold it, or else put your selves in a position to buy up those sirups.

Mr. Wyman: But the man who went to this merchant was forced to sell it under value for the time being, for the want of an established price.

Mr. Russell: I had to seek a market at the trade-centre where we had to come in contact with the finest goods. I did not like to peddle 8,000 gallons by the gallon or barrel. I took a sample of the first sirup, and had it polarized, and it showed 43, a polarization the year before showed 33, 36 and 50. These 3 polarizations of the first year embodied you might say 3 different parts, or 3 different portions of the season's work which was run into one tank, so that one-third of the sirup that was in that tank holding about 10,000 gallons polarized 50, one-third polarized 36 and the other third 33. They told us that we could not produce sugar unless it polarized 50; but in that case we did produce 7½ pounds of sugar to the gallon for every gallon of sirup run for sugar. Now in relation to this season's work I had no vacuum pan to work with and therefore I deemed it useless to try to make sugar, as a polarization showed that we need not expect more than 3 or 4 pounds of sugar, and my next step was to make sirup, for which I could get 40 or 50 cents a gallon; after it was made we had no outlet for it, no market. I determined to go to Chicago; I went to one of the largest jobbing houses there. The result was that for sirup that I would have been glad to sell for 40c, one of the misers offered me 45c. for. As it happened a gentleman of the Buffalo grape sugar Co. was present, and he called me to one side and told me I could do better than that. I went to Mr. Small's place a merchant who has some confidence in this sirup, and in five minutes he had by telephone called in a number of gentlemen and I was offered 50 cents. That sirup was sold on its merits in competition with the best sirups in the country in job lots. Well we stopped taking orders before the season was half over, and then were not able to fill the orders I had already received. You are going to find a market for your sirups because if you make a sirup that will compete with best goods of the country your market is already made. You produce a sirup equal to, or superior to that on the market and you will get the same price as that for which that sirup is sold. Your sirups will regulate your price and provide an outlet for your surplus stock.
[To be continued.]

The demand for South Carolina phosphate rock, which almost entirely ceased in the fall

of 1879, has now grown to 200,000 tons a year, and the price has advanced from \$5 to \$8 and \$9 a ton. The general prosperity has stimulated the demand for fertilizers of every kind, and the South Carolina companies have more orders than they can fill.

Agricultural.

Sufficient Farm Help.
If we start out in the spring to till a farm of a certain number of acres without sufficient help, then a part of the necessary work must be left undone or the work only partially accomplished. Then is when a farmer has too much to do and gets behind with his work; neglect disturbs method and all things are soon out of balance. Many farmers say they cannot afford to hire much help. It is as necessary to have sufficient help to carry on a farm successfully as it is to have any help. If help cannot be had, then let some farmer have a part of the farm to work, for the extra amount of land which cannot be properly tilled is so much land lying idle. Thus writes a correspondent of the Husbandman. He goes on to state his own method: "I will give the method which I have followed for years, and I cannot say that I have had too much to do, and at no time have been behind with my work. The first thing I do is to provide the best tools for all kinds of work and sufficient team power to use them. I employ the best help I can get, as I have learned that skilled labor is the cheapest. Hiring cheap help to save a few dollars does not pay; loss in damage to teams and tools more than offsetting any saving so made. It takes but a few hours for an inexperienced or a careless hand to do much damage. It is my method to keep as much help as the farm requires. I am well aware that many farmers will say, as has been said before, that they cannot afford to hire so much; but all I have to say to such is, start next spring with more help and till your land as it should be tilled, and put the farm in proper shape, and when the year comes round figure up the difference, and see if money has been lost."

One of the best works on agriculture ever written is that by the German physician, philosopher and farmer, Albert Daniel Thaer, (1752-1828), viz: "The Principles of Practical Agriculture," which embraces every consideration which the subject adduces from the theory of the soil to the various systems of cultivation. Farming on the Thaer principles would include the entire art and science of the business, in their most advanced degrees. In fact, it is astonishing that the experience and practice of from sixty to eighty years, in England and America, have furnished so few important additions to them. In 1810, Mr. T. wrote: "Scientific instruction in agriculture should always be based on sound notions of physics and chemistry, and we should endeavor, by means of these sciences, to penetrate as far as possible, into the principles and foundations of things; for, the want of success in our researches, and the reason that we do not arrive at more numerous and more sound conclusions, is to be attributed to our imperfect knowledge of the phenomena of nature. He recommends a knowledge of vegetable physiology, botany, of animal economy including diseases, and mathematics, to the farmer desiring success and pleasure in his work, and in fact he says "Agriculture ought to borrow from every science the principles which she employs as the foundation of her own; and although the sciences do not form an indispensable part of the farmer's education, he ought, nevertheless, to have a general knowledge of them." He sums up, "Every person who seeks to practice agriculture with the full success which it admits—and that is the usual aim of everyone who engages in it—must possess energy, activity, reflection, perseverance, and a knowledge of all the kindred and accessory sciences." This did the writer, and within the past century there has not been a more enlightened, distinguished and successful farmer than Albert Daniel Von Thaer. We think it would prove of incalculable advantage to this country if his "principles" were universally adopted as a school book for advanced classes, particularly for country boys, both to give them enlarged and practical views of the rural profession, and to cultivate a taste and proper respect for the first and most sublime of employments.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The largest flock of registered Cotswolds in America is owned by C. F. Mattocks of East Baldwin, Me.

A. O. Fox of Oregon, Wis., has now a fine lot of Shropshire sheep, selected from the best flocks in England, on their way to the States.

The Agricultural Gazette (England) says that in fattening bullocks, a gain of three pounds per day is not uncommon. And that sheep, on good feed, will gain three pounds per week.

Wire fence. Use Stewart's Healing Powder 50-26

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

NORMAN J. COLMAN.

\$1 Per YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 900 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, which recently convened to consider the various propositions from competing cities, could not but feel grateful to the liberal and enterprising people of Columbus, Miss., for their most liberal tender of \$2,000, to have the society meet there next October. In a financial way it was by far the best offer before the committee.

Experts have been at work the last two weeks, ascertaining how many bushels of wheat the crop of 1881 will pan out. They finished their labor, to their own satisfaction apparently, if not to that of the public. They have discovered and footed up carefully the number of bushels of both spring and fall wheat, placing them at 525,000,000 bushels, a sum considerably in excess of last year's product. The champion expert appears to be in the "Chicago Tribune," and the foregoing is the result of his investigations.

In estimating the probable supply of peaches this season, the State of Kansas has been entirely overlooked. Kansas has done considerably in the way of tree planting the past three or four years, notable so in the peach line. Strange as it may seem, many of the orchards seem wholly unimpaired. In what is referred to as the "Arkansas Valley," in which is situated Wichita and neighboring towns, there is a large supply of peaches. Our friend Mr. A. T. Spotswood, of Winfield, Kas., is ordering box material by the car-load, to accommodate this vicinity.

The fruit growers along the St. L. I. M. & S. R. R. have been favored by the management with the lowest rates they ever enjoyed. Under the Southern Express company, before the I. M. R. R. management placed their own express on the road, shippers had to pay about double the present charge. The business has grown very rapidly. Fostered and encouraged in this timely and sensible way, a large revenue arises in which the express company and the growers are mutually interested. This applies especially to the great number of people engaged in the business in Arkansas.

The St. Louis market was glutted with strawberries during the past week. Arkansas was represented in the receipts to an extent unexpected. On last Tuesday night (10th) upward of 500 cases were received from that State and next morning 1,400 cases, throwing upon the market at once about 2,000 cases of berries, the largest supply ever placed on the St. Louis market in one day, before home-growers had any ready for market. The berries were mainly soft and unfitted for re-shipment, made so by being visited with frequent rains a few days before leaving the hands of the growers. Receivers were thus compelled to sell at once for what they could get.

The Mining World is the title of a new publication issued at 305½ Olive street St. Louis. Its first number is a remarkable one, for an initial publication and promises great things for future issues. It is evidently in the hands of practical people and will beyond a doubt stimulate mining interests in St. Louis—and really such a motor as the Mining World is needed to direct attention to the magnificent fields now opening in New Mexico and the south west, and its influence will undoubtedly be felt. In its editorial, news departments and correspondence, there is evidently experienced direction and we can say to our readers interested in these matters that everything in the Mining World, is clear concise and tangible to the intellectual reader, there being no difficult technicalities or scientific studies out or ponder over. It is a model paper and worthy of extensive patronage.

The daily departure of at least one immense cargo of grain from this city by the river route for Europe is the great topic in commercial circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The movement which has so long been regarded as an experiment or with indifference, has become an unqualified success. The railroads running east, and the grain elevators in the sea-board cities, at last realize that the business and revenue arising therefrom, is surely passing away from them forever. The New York and Chicago markets feel its loss more keenly than any others; and the outlook steadily grows more gloomy as the business expands in favor of the Mississippi river route to Europe. Perhaps the largest shipment yet was towed down stream last Saturday night, by the steamers Oakland and Boston. The shipment embraced eleven thousand tons of grain: 200,000 bushels of

corn, 150,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bbls. of flour and other freights. To move this volume of grain would require fifty railroad engines on a level track. In other words it would make fifty heavy freight trains, upwards of 1,000 cars. Monday evening a similar shipment was made.

Kansas and Nebraska.
A gentleman who travels extensively for a large business house in St. Louis, and comes, through his business, in frequent contact with farmers, and who is, withal, a pretty close observer, says: Kansas and Nebraska never had a more promising outlook for a large crop of wheat, and also of corn, than this year. Recent rains have started vegetation at an extraordinary pace, and the soil is in fine order.

He says also that in Larned, Kansas, and vicinity the "Amber cane" industry is something marvelous. Works for the manufacture of sugar and syrup, which will cost \$50,000 are in process of construction. Twenty-eight hundred acres to be planted to Amber cane are already contracted for, and more are added every day. The sorgho sugar sells at 10 cents per pound, the same as Muscovado.

A Chicago firm has contracted with the owners for 500,000 gallons of syrup at 80 cents per gallon, the syrup to be mixed with pure maple syrup and to be sold as the product of the sugar maple.

Sweet Cherries.
It has been frequently reported that the sweet cherries were all killed in the bud in the vicinity of St. Louis. I am happy to know now that much bloom, apparently healthy, is now in view, and that, with a favorable season from now on, we shall yet be able to taste sweet cherries of our own growing in 1881.

The Early Richmond is loaded with bloom and is, withal the very best cherry for canning. Pears, especially the Seckle and Bartlett, are also blooming freely, and the same can be said of apples and the Chickasaw plum. We have failed to see a single live bud on the peach.

In passing I will remark that I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. Bouton, editor of the Jonesboro, Ills. Gazette, and from him I learn that the peaches in Union Co., Ills., if no untoward circumstance befall them hereafter, will bear a full crop. They were in full bloom April 23d. C. W. M.

About Flowers.
EDITOR RURAL WORLD: An article in a late issue of the RURAL WORLD, from Ainsworth, Ia., prompts me to say a word on that method of advertising. I do not know who R. Rennie is, and he may be as represented in said article. It is of another I would speak, from the same post-office. One J. W. Pearson, who wrote a very disinterested article upon the "eight best flowers in the garden," sometime in March last, in answer to a correspondent. After a very flowery description of the said eight varieties, concluded by offering the same for the small sum of 25 cents. Stating that the amount was "merely to cover the trouble of putting up the seeds and for the necessary postage." Well, wife had been wanting some seeds and sent the requisite quarter of a dollar. In time she received the seeds in a flaming envelope, in which was still a more flaming circular from "J. W. Pearson, seed and fruit grower, Ainsworth, Iowa," and a small dyspeptic package of seeds, marked "asters," that could have been purchased for two or three cents of any reliable seedsmen. Now, if this is an honest transaction, I confess I do not know the term, and would request Mr. J. W. Pearson to rise and explain how a small package of asters could cost him 25 cents. Only a 1-cent stamp ornamented said envelope, containing seed and circular. I think it would be well to refuse from your columns everything that has a selfish motive, as many of these articles have in view. Let them seek the more legitimate method of paying for space in your advertising columns. When, however, one does creep in under the guise of a humanitarian, and abuses your confidence, he should be unsparingly exposed, otherwise your patrons may be swindled.

FRANK HOLSINGER.
Rosedale, Kas.

CORRESPONDENCE.
COL. COLMAN: To my notice of last week for cane to run a large mill, I have received already four responses from Kansas; and ere this the gentleman for whom I applied, C. M. Brown of Anamosa, Iowa, is out among them. This speaks well for Kansas. You can put our western sister State down for first in the list of northern cane producers. I. A. HEDGES.

COL. COLMAN: The winter of our discontent ends in exceptional fine spring weather. Despite our grumbling we have a full bloom of cherries, plums and apples, and peaches and grapes are making a vigorous start. Blackberry and raspberry canes generally killed; also some peach and other trees in unfavorable situations. No floods, or heavy rains. Our vicinity rather dry for grass and wheat. J. G. T.
Monteau county, Mo., April 29.

COL. COLMAN: Some of your correspondents want to know if there is prairie in Arkansas. There is prairie near here in this (Nevada county), and seventy miles north of Little Rock plenty more; also near Hope, eight miles from here. This section is rolling, well watered and timbered, and climate delightful. Artesian wells, costing from \$50 to \$100, are numerous and good. Our Plymouth Rock hens, young and old, began eating their eggs. Some recommended a cure by trimming their beaks to quick, and others to the back of their necks. But we filled some eggs with pepper, and found them broken, but not eaten. Have had no trouble since. Emmet, Ark. P. CHAPMAN.

COL. COLMAN: Perhaps some of your readers would like to know how people here have passed the winter, &c. Our locality has only known winter in name. Vegetation has scarcely been checked by the frost. Our orange trees are now laden with young fruit, and until quite recently have had plenty of ripe oranges. The country is very healthy. Fewer insects and snakes than any other locality I have ever been to. Orange trees bear in from five to seven years from seed. Summer weather not so hot as in Illinois and Indiana. Ft. Green, Fla. K. FERGUSON.

COL. COLMAN: I would judge by the way my paper comes that it is a lone RURAL, and to look at the surroundings, it is alone as an agricultural paper in this vicinity; and if you will send me a few sample copies, I will try and get up a club. It is too valuable a paper to be alone in my community, and then it is needed here. I have some old copies on hand, but want to save them to look over at leisure, for often I can learn more in a few minutes reading than in months of experience. We are very backward with our spring work. Oats are all up, but scarcely any plowing done for corn. Wheat is coming out some, but it will not be more than half a crop, excepting a few pieces that were put in in good time and order. I agree with friend B. on that subject, and think this winter will teach some farmers the necessity of putting the wheat in early, and having the ground in proper condition to receive the seed. I would like to hear from some one that has had experience in soiling stock. I ask this question, but won't look much for an answer, for there are thousands of questions that go unanswered. Those that can answer them, keep putting it off till it is forgotten. There is no use of the farmers being so negligent, for we all take the RURAL WORLD to learn each other's experience. I think the farmers need a stirring up on this subject about once a month. H. M. RHODES.
Cobden, Ills., May 4.

Bee Keepers at Mexico.
COL. COLMAN: Will you please publish in the RURAL WORLD, the call for a Bee Keeper's Convention that meets in Mexico, Mo., June 2d. I send you a paper containing the call. Would be glad for you to have a reporter and publish proceedings in your valuable paper. Hoping this will meet with your approbation, I am, Sir, respectfully yours, &c. Mexico, Mo., May 13. P. P. COLLIER.
Vice Presd't N. A. B. K. Society for Mo.

Farm Notes.
Plants are nature's chemists.
Every farm should own a good farmer.
In agriculture, giant growth is due to giant culture.

Maud S. is expected to appear at Mystic Park in June to trot against time.
Clover that sends its roots deep into the earth is considered the best sub-soiling agent to be had.

The gross income derived from tobacco by the farmers of the United States is about \$22,000,000.
The merino sheep will produce a larger proportion of grease to wool than any other breed of sheep.

Many farmers are too easily content with what is, rather than an exertion for what might have been.
Many a farmer pays out large sums for fertilizers, while he allows those of his own barn-yard to run to waste.

If your little chickens are drooping, try hard and sulphur. The cause is very likely to be lice, and not any more complicated disease.

To preserve potatoes they should be dried as soon as possible, and placed immediately in a position from which the sunlight is excluded.

More cotton and less tobacco, should be the motto of every southern farmer where the soil and climate are adapted to the growth of these crops.

One-half ounce of salt to the pound of butter is the rule of salting adopted by the makers of the celebrated butter which sells at a fancy price in Boston.

Increased hay and forage crops should be the object of every farmer in the south. We should be exporters of these crops instead of importing so largely of them.

Never let the grass get the start of your crops. Once ahead, this enemy to the farmer multiplies and increases more rapidly than compound interest or a mortgage.

To pass judgment on the good qualities of a cow, keep the following points always in mind: She must be a good breeder; rich milk and large milkers; an easy milker, with long teats; possess a quiet disposition; have a good form; a rich color; a good escutcheon.

To keep cider in good condition, whether it is to be used as a beverage or for making vinegar, the casks should be filled to overflowing every few weeks. Cider of the same quality is best for this purpose, but when such is not at hand, sweetened water may be used instead.

Capital is pouring into Virginia at a greater rate than in any former period of her history. But recently a wealthy English gentleman invested \$600,000 along the line of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad; another \$500,000 in the same way, and \$50,000 in the Valley of Virginia.

In localities where peach trees budded with the improved varieties fail, seedlings will often be found to succeed. The yellow-fleshed kinds when raised from the pits generally vary but little from the parent fruit; others—even if some of their offspring prove inferior—may produce seedlings of superior quality. All our choice varieties originated in this way.

A compost heap should be a permanent institution in every garden, and it will be found surprising how much fertilizing matter can be accumulated during a year. Such a structure need not present an unsightly or objectionable appearance; it may be built behind some hedge or in a fence corner and protected from sight by a few evergreens. By all means have a compost heap in your garden.

Errors in butter making are uncleanliness, too much acid in cream, casine or butter milk in a decomposed state, too much friction in churning, and working the butter, bad salt and too much of it, foul milking stables, impure water odors from various sources, known and unknown. These are errors vital in their consequence, and not generally thought of as any importance.

The largest yield of a single cow, that is authentically recorded, is that of an animal kept at the jail at Lewes, England. In eight consecutive years she gave an average of 1210 gallons a year. She was milked one year for 328 days, and gave an aggregate of 1230 gallons, from which 540 pounds of butter was

made. The authorities do not mention what variety or family this famous cow belonged to.

The Scientific American advances the following important information to those who desire to get rid of stumps upon their farm: "In the autumn or early winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour in about a gill of kerosene oil and ignite. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes."

The Poultry Monthly says that ninety pounds of grain is sufficient to keep a hen in prime condition for one year. If fed as much as ninety-eight pounds, divided as follows, the cost would be about one dollar: Thirty pounds of corn, 25 cents; thirty-two of oats, 35 cents; and thirty-eight of wheat screenings, 40 cents. Besides this, if the hen is fed on the debris of the kitchen it will increase the production of eggs, and she will lay about ten dozens, worth not less than \$1.50, and will also hatch a brood of chickens. With proper care and attention, one hundred hens should be made to produce an annual profit of from \$1.50 to \$1.75 each.

The liquid excrements of all kinds of stock are of more value for fertilizing land than the solid excrements. Still the great majority of farmers take no pains to save them. Stables should be so constructed that the urine voided by animals may run through chutes into tanks from which it may be pumped out and sprinkled over the land, or be conducted into vats filled with absorbents. The former method of disposing of liquid manure is attended with more trouble than the latter and is productive of poorer results unless the material is sprinkled over grass or poured on soil planted with vines, bushes, or plants that require to have their growth stimulated as fast as possible. Current bushes, tomato plants, squashes and melon vines, derive very great advantage from liquid manure applied at different times during the season. They are gross feeders and soon take up the soluble portions of the solid manure that was applied in the spring or the previous fall. For most field crops it is easier and better to fix the liquid manure by means of absorption, such as dried peat or muck, forest leaves, straw, refuse hay, sawdust, or any material used for bedding horses and cattle. The pores in these substances will take up the liquid manure and render it easy to handle. It will also cause the substance with which it is combined to decay very rapidly. An excavation may be made in a farm-yard, and rendered tight by stone, brick, plank, or cement, into which liquid manure can be easily conducted. If waste vegetable matter be placed in this it will soon absorb the liquid and become partially decomposed. This manure may be kept in constant operation without expense.—Chicago Times.

Snakes Catching Fish.
One day, while catching minnows as usual, I noticed a number of snakes, the common water moccasin, approaching the dam or footway of stones. The water yet lacked several inches of reaching the top of the stonewall, although it was rushing in quite rapidly, and carrying with it many bull-minnows and small white perch which were unable to resist it. Watching the snakes, I saw one after another reach the dam and take their station upon it, submerging themselves all but their heads, which were raised about an inch above the water, and pointed in the direction of the coming tide. In this position counted seven snakes, arranged in uneven intervals, in a space less than sixty feet. I came to the conclusion at once that they were fishing, and watched them with a good deal of interest. Pretty soon I saw one head strike forward, going under the water, reappearing in a moment with a large bull minnow in its mouth. The snake immediately loosened its hold upon the rocks and swam for the shore, reaching which it disappeared in the bushes; and this was repeated at intervals by each of the seven snakes. When they returned from the bushes, having made short work of their "catch," each snake sought his own particular location on the rocks, there being no clashing of interest there. Now, how is this for reason or instinct? How do these snakes know where to locate themselves and the particular stage of the tide at which to start on their fishing excursion? How do they know that a number of minnows will be swept over the miniature falls made by the rocks? These are questions that go beyond my comprehension, and I leave them for others to answer. But the facts remain, and anyone who will take the trouble may verify them at any time during the summer, by a visit to Gravelly creek.

The wheat farmers of England according to late advices, are greatly discouraged at the competition with this country and the unfavorable weather which has of late seriously impeded agricultural work. So many farmers all over the country are now tenanted that even should the weather hereafter prove propitious, a considerable diminution in farm crops seems inevitable. A single landlord in Essex, one of the leading wheat-producing counties, has over 10,000 acres of land for which he can find no cultivators, and a great deal of slovenly farming is loudly complained of. Land owners are still making deductions in rent to their leasehold tenants, and are ready to rent their unoccupied lands at considerably lower figures than they were formerly willing to accept. On this account and because as a rule, they are relaxing their former strictness, with regard to the terms of leases, a considerable increase of tenants is expected at Michaelmas.

How WOOL IS BOUGHT.—More wool is often bought by telegraph and correspondence through brokers, than by mill owners themselves, as it is frequently found that this is the safest and best way to secure cheap stock. Whenever woolen producers endeavor to operate on their own account without the aid of experts, it almost invariably happens they find themselves stuck on undesirable and heavy shrink stock. In the present unsettled condition of trade prices are so irregular and far apart, that no manufacturer could trust to his own judgment in the purchase of wool. The cheaper wool is offered, it seems, the more absurd are the offers of the manufacturers. Their idea of the wool market is perfectly absurd when they honestly imagine they can buy wool now at 20¢ per lb. below recent prices, for they must content themselves with a reduction of 5 per cent. for the current week.—Boston Shipping List.

The Stock Breeder.

Stock for Missouri.

The following are the pedigrees of the thoroughbred mares, lately purchased by H. Lucas Turner, of Columbia, Mo.:

Barbary—Bay mare, foaled in 1874, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; 1st dam, Falulah by Planet; 2d, Mazurka by Lexington; 3d, Miss Morgan by imp. Yorkshire; 4th, Sally Morgan by imp. Emancipation. For extended pedigree see Bruce's Stud Book.

Bonanza—Brown mare, foaled in 1875, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; 1st dam, Jessamine by Brown Dick; 2d, Woodbine by Lexington; 3d, Miss Nattie by imp. Glenoe; 4th, by Old Stockholder. For extended pedigree see Bruce's Stud Book.

Bazique—Chestnut filly, foaled in 1880, by imp. Bonnie Scotland; 1st dam, Minerva by John Morgan; 2d, Mary Gowen by Child Harold; 3d, by imp. Priam; 4th, by imp. Leviathan.

Bryonia—Bay mare, foaled in 1873, by Jack Malone; 1st dam, Arnicia by Asteroid; 2d, Iodine by imp. Sovereign; 3d, by Stockholder; 4th, by Paeolet.

Sally Edwards—Bay mare, foaled in 1875, by Nanie, son of imp. Glenoe; 1st dam, Optima by imp. Knight of St. George; 2d, Glenoe by imp. Glenoe; 4th, Eliza Bailey by Columbus.

Volante—Brown mare, foaled in 1872, by Vandal; 1st dam, Belladonna by Brown Dick; 2d, Anodyne by imp. Albion; 3d, Ann Chase by imp. Leviathan; 4th, Morgiana by Paeolet.

Aradiah—Chestnut mare, foaled in 1876, by John Morgan; 1st dam, Sally Crow by imp. Albion; 2d, Ann Chase by imp. Leviathan; 3d, Morgiana by Paeolet; 4th, Old Sophy by Top Galant.

Shoeing Horses.
A blacksmith writing to the Horse Shoer puts forth the following sensible ideas:
First and foremost the frog is perhaps the most important member, being an elastic cushion to break the concussion caused by contact with the road, equalizing the bearing, and at the same time being distended laterally by the pressure, it fills the walls of the foot, making a good inside brace to keep the thin walls from contracting.

I do not believe a foot can contract with proper frog pressure. (Most of the shoulder troubles, and a great part of the lameness of horses can be traced to contracted feet as their origin). As soon as the horse is deprived of the use of his "cushion" by being put on iron "stills," he moves like a man with wooden legs—all that elasticity of motion without which no horse can be desirable, in fact, without a good foot, no horse is desirable, and without a good foot, it is not possible to have a good foot, and to have a good foot, give it its natural exercise by being pressed upon.

Why do horses stand easily on the sand? Simply because the pressure is equal; in other words, the frog is thus enabled to get its share of the pressure. Therefore the important matter in shoeing is to get the bearings as nature designed. Consequently if you put on iron plates to protect the walls, compensate by removing enough to allow the frog to get bearing enough to retain its health and elasticity.

Worms in Horses.
H. B. K., West Paulet, Vt., asks the symptoms of worms in horses and a remedy therefor.

Ans.—The general symptoms of intestinal worms in horses are, a rough, staring coat; loss of condition generally; an irregular but voracious appetite; fetid breath; passing of mucus with the dung; colicky pains; itching and puffing of the anus, etc. The horse will often lift its upper lip and rub it against any near-by object; while colts will often pick the hair from their bodies and limbs. The intestinal worms of horses are either tape-worms or pin-worms. When these are suspected, it is well to obtain positive proof of their presence by giving the animal an ordinary dose of physic or the following purge: aloes, four drachms; powdered male fern, one ounce; oil of worm seed, 20 drops, to be given in a pint of gruel an hour before feeding in the morning. If on examining the evacuations, one or more worms are noticed, give this vermifuge: tartar emetic, one drachm; powdered ginger, one drachm. Mix with enough of linseed meal, wet with boiling water, to form a ball, and give one every morning for a week, before feeding; then give a pint of linseed oil. Let the stomach rest a week and give another lot of balls, followed by the dose of linseed oil. Then give good diet with daily tonics, say, two drachms of sulphate of iron, or four drachms of gentian in the food. For tape-worms an ounce of area nut, fasting, followed with four drachms of aloes, should be given if the horse is weak; if the animal is strong, however, a better dose would be an ounce of oil of turpentine in an ounce of water, to be followed in four hours by another dose, which in its turn, is to be followed in an hour by four drachms of aloes.—Rural New Yorker.

Poisoned by Oleander.
A case that occurred recently under my notice may be recorded as a warning of the dangerous qualities of a favorite house plant. A fine healthy mare at a single tuft of leaves from a branch of an oleander temporarily lost by the door, then went on a journey of six miles, appearing playful and well, but on returning refused her feed. Next morning she still refused to eat, looked dull and haggard, and had partially lost control of hind limbs. The mare died before assistance could be obtained, and on opening the body the dark red congested stomach showed the action of an acrid poison, and inquiry brought out the account of the cropping of the oleander, of the injurious qualities of which the owner was entirely ignorant. As this ignorance is very wide-spread, it may be well to say that all parts of the plant are deadly. A very small quantity of the leaves are fatal to the horse, as we have just seen.

The flowers have produced death in those who carelessly picked and ate them. The branches divested of their bark and used as skewers have poisoned the meat roasted on them, and killed seven of the twelve people who partook of it. As in the case of other

poisonous plants, the danger to animals is greatest when, as at present, vegetation is only just starting, and when the stock are tempted to bite anything green that comes within their reach. Again, there is danger at any season when the live stock have just come off a weary, dusty journey, hungry and with the sense of smell largely blunted or temporarily abolished. Also when the poisonous plants have been dried and mixed with other plants in hay; above all, if that is cut before being fed to the animals; and finally if inseparably mixed with wholesome food, as in ensilage. These last remarks apply not only to the oleander, which is not indigenous to the north, but to other poisonous plants which should be rooted out of every pasture and forage field.—Prof. James Law.

The Four-Year-Old Trotting Stake at Chicago.

The Trotting Stake offered by the Chicago Driving Park, says the Chicago Horseman, for colts and fillies, four years old and under, \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$1,000 added by the association, with \$500 additional in case Trinke's time, 2:19½, is beaten in the race, closed on April 1st, with the following magnificent list of entries, embracing nearly every four-year-old of any note that showed up last year, and including decidedly the best three-year-old east of the Rocky Mountains. The list is as follows:

1. Kennedy Packard, Red Oak, Iowa enters ch f Trapeze.
2. J. W. Smith, Shawhan, Ky., enters c g g Tucker.
3. R. S. Stander, Lexington, Ky., enters b c Alyone.
4. P. V. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., enters b c Barrister.
5. M. Higbee, Canton, Ill., enters b c Dan Mace.
6. C. H. Raymond, New York, enters g g Phil Thompson, three years.
7. J. W. Conley, Chicago, enters blk c Director.
8. Allan Bashford, Paris, Ky., enters blk f Emma G.
9. G. W. Dickey, Silver Cliff, Col., enters br c Brown Wilkes.
10. T. J. Snyder, North Middletown, Ky., enters ch f Clemmie G.
11. C. F. Emery, Cleveland, Ohio, enters or f Emma Bobbit.

These entries constitute by far the best field of colts ever entered in a four-year-old stake outside of Kentucky, in our judgment, and we believe that on the 22d day of July next those present on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park will witness the best and fastest colt race ever trotted. We give a brief account of the colts and fillies engaged, with their pedigrees and performances, where they have made any.

1. "Trapeze," ch f, by Tramp, son of Gage's Logan, dam Flaxey (sister to Bashaw, Jr., 2:24½) by Green's Bashaw. Trapeze has made no public record, but is credited with a full mile in 2:52, half mile in 1:30, and a quarter in 40 seconds. Bred by Daniel Hayes, Muscatine, Iowa, and believed by Iowa horsemen to be fully capable of acquiring herself creditably in any company.

2. "Tucker," ch g, by Strathmore, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Fanny, by Sheriff's Bob Henry; started twice as a two-year-old, winning a heat and second money at Sharpsburg, Ky., Aug. 5, 1879. Time 3:02½, and placed at Lexington, Aug. 25, 1879. We can find no record of his starting as a three-year-old, though he was entered in several important stakes at Louisville and Lexington.

3. "Alyone," b c by George Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Alma Mater, by Mambino Patchou, is a full brother to Alcantara (record at 4 years 2:23); started only once as a two-year-old, being distanced in the second heat at Lexington, Ky., in 2:50½. As a three-year-old, Alyone started four times, winning three races, and showing speed and staying qualities worthy of an old campaigner; Sept. 6, 1880, St. Joseph, Mo., won third money in 2:50 race; Sept. 10, same place, won the 2:40 race; there being seven starters, and six heats trotted, Alyone making a dead heat with Mollie Bell in third heat; time 2:35½, and winning the fourth, fifth and sixth in 2:34, 2:37, 2:40. At Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 15, won the 3:00 race in third, fourth and fifth heats; time 2:38, 2:36¼, 5:35½, and same week won double team race with his mate Mambino Hippy in 2:38½, 2:38¼, 2:50¼. He will be a dangerous horse in the race.

4. "Barrister," b c by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, dam Fuggie, by Brignoli, did not start as a 2-year-old. Started in the 3-year-old stake at Louisville, Oct. 5, 1880, and secured fourth place. We believe Barrister won one or two races in Kentucky in 1880, and secured a record of about 2:35, but can find no mention of it. He is a very handsome game-looking colt, and is credited as being able to beat 2:25.

5. "Dan Mace," b c by Governor Sprague, son of Rhode Island, dam Lady Temple, by Pilot Temple, has never performed in public, but is said to have shown trials close to 2:20. He comes of a trotting family on both sides, and will be likely to be heard of in the race.

6. "Phil Thompson," g g, 3-year-old, by Red Wilkes, son of George Wilkes, dam Bayard, by Pilot, Jr.; has never started in a public race, but was universally conceded to be the best 2-year-old east of the Rocky Mountains. It was the intention to start him at Lexington, Ky., last fall, to beat the best 2-year-old record, but mud and bad weather prevented. He was jogged a mile in 2:31, a few days previous to the expected trial. All other entries have the advantage of a year's age over this colt; nevertheless we shall expect to see him well up in the front rank.

7. "Director," blk c, by Dictator (full brother of Dexter) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale) by Mambino Chief; started only once as a 2-year-old, but as a 3-year-old won the valuable colt stakes at Louisville and Lexington, both in straight heats, over good fields, and obtained a record of 2:30. Director is a fast game colt, and one of the best actors and reliable performers of his age, ever seen on the turf. He has the fastest record of any colt entered in the race, and should be come to the post in good condition is a probable strong favorite.

8. "Emma G," blk f, by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, dam Madame Finch, by General Lee; started as a 2-

year-old at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 13, 1879, winning in straight heats; time 2:38.4; 2:40.3. As a 3-year-old, started twice, trotting second to Director in the Louisville colts stake, but only securing fourth place at Lexington. Her friends claim place at Lexington. In these races she was in that in neither of these races was she in fit condition to start, and that they are no criterion of her ability. She is undoubtedly possessed of great speed, and will be likely to be well up in the race.

"Brown Wilkes," brn c, by George W. Wilkes, son of Ryslyk's Hambletonian, Wilkes, pedigree untraced; started once as a two-year-old, Nashville Tenn., October 1879, and as a three-year-old in the colts stake at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 5, 1880. He is a very promising colt, and was sold in December last by Bee & Holmes, of this city, to B. F. Montgomery, of Sil- ver Cliff, Col., for a large price said to be \$3,500.

"Clemmie G.," ch f, by Magic, son of American Clay, dam by Berkeley's Edwin Forrest, is a full sister to Post-boy, record 2:23.4; started three times as a two-year-old, won two races, and as a three-year-old, won five times; won a three-year-old, started five times; won at Sharpsburg, Ky., Aug. 4 in straight heats, 2:45.2; placed at Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 28; secured second place at Lexington, Sept. 2, winning third heat in 2:30. her present record; unplaced at Louisville, Oct. 5; won second money in colts stake, Lexington, Oct. 14. Judging from her pedigree and performances, she is the equal of any filly in the race.

"Emma Bobbit," br f, by a son of True John, dam's pedigree untraced. Nothing is known regarding this filly, as she has never performed in public, but the reputation of her owner, C. F. Emery, of Cleveland, O., former owner of Pirana and other good ones, and one of the best judges of a trotter in the country, is pretty fair evidence that she is worthy of attention.

A Successful Sale.

General Harding's sale of yearling thoroughbreds was the most successful in prices received, of any sale ever held in this country, as will be seen by some of the prices below. Bonnie Scotland colts were in great demand, and fancy prices were paid, notable when the brothers of Luke Blackburn and Glidella were put up. The brother of Blackburn was started at \$1,000, and in three bids was put up to \$3,500, when the bidding became hot between the agent of Geo. Lorillard, Milton Young, J. Williams, Commodore Kittson, Minneapolis Minn., D. Woodmansea, St. Paul, Minn., and Philip Dwyer, of Dwyer & Bros., and soon reached \$5,000. At this point all weakened but Dwyer and Woodmansea, who snapped at each other in sums of \$100 each until Dwyer gave a \$500 bid, and took the colt at \$1,500. The highest price ever paid for a Bonnie Scotland yearling was \$2,200 for Boardman. The brother of Glidella started at \$2,500, was raised to \$4,700 after considerable skirmishing, when W. H. Conner of New York, owner of Glidella, got the colt on a raise of \$300, to \$5,000. Milton Young, who is partial to this blood, secured two, Bondholder at \$2,050, and Baccarat at \$1,000; Woodmansea secured the two fillies, Beloff for \$1,850, and Brica-brac for \$600. The average of the eleven sold was nearly \$2,000 each.

The get of the Great Tom, being the first sale of any of his stock, was nearly as successful. Talleyrand, to Col. W. H. Johnson, for \$2,000; Talladega, to J. I. Williams, Eminence, Ky., for \$2,125; Tennyson, Asa Burnham ("Cheese") Can in laiga, N. Y., for \$1,650; Toplight, to Geo. W. Darden, for \$1,010; Touch-me-not, to P. Lorillard, New York, for \$2,100. The number sold averaged \$850 each. The increased interest in turf matters, as well as the performances of Bonnie Scotland colts gave this sale a big send off.

STABLES.—The health and comfort of horses have of late years been greatly improved by the better construction of stables. They are made more roomy and lofty, and provided with means of thorough ventilation. In many new stables lofts are done away with, or the floor of the loft is kept well above the horses' heads, and ample shafts are introduced to convey away foul air. By perforated bricks and grating under the mangers and elsewhere round the walls, and also by windows and ventilators, abundance of pure air is secured for the horses, while being introduced in moderate amount, and from various directions, to come in without draft. Too much draught is almost unknown to stable luxury. To secure a constant supply of pure air, horses require more cubic space than they generally enjoy. Even when animals are stabled only at night, a minimum of at least twelve hundred cubic feet should be allowed. In England the newer cavalry barracks give a minimum of fifteen hundred and nine feet, with a ground area of fully ninety feet per horse, and the best hunting and carriage horses have more room.

TOUGH HOOF OF HORSES.—All the Arabian horses so largely used as cavalry in the British army in India, are said to possess such tough hoofs that they very rarely require shoeing. In a full-grown horse the hoof becomes as hard as flint, and he can make the most severe marches without injury to his feet. In ancient times historians inform us that all horses went unshod, and to be able to do so particular attention had to be given to breed from none except those having the toughest of hoofs. Mr. Story, the American sculptor at Rome, in one of his publications, speaks of the Italian horses still retaining this extra toughness of hoof, derived, doubtless, from the old Roman blood. These brittle and tender feet in horses, it is contended, come from the following neglect in breeding: First, hereditary predisposition; second, imperfect nutrition; third, alternations of moisture and dryness; fourth, disease of the foot; and fifth, faulty shoeing. Horse breeders would do well to consider all these points attentively, and beware not only of them but all other defects of body and limb, external and internal.

Mr. Euren, the editor of the Norfolk and Polled Cattle Herd Book, has received a letter from a breeder in the United States who has been using a Norfolk polled bull, and who likes the stock so much that he intends importing some Norfolk polled cattle. His idea is to get stock like the Devons, but with horns.

Racing at the Fairs.

It appears to us that this question should be met in the same broad and catholic spirit with which those who control public affairs have to meet other questions upon which there are differences of opinion. The most bitter opponent of racing will admit that many honest and respectable farmers in various parts of the country are engaged in breeding horses with the especial view to speed and endurance at the trotting gait. Is the business of such farmers a legitimate one? Is it not true that there is a large and constant demand for the stoutest and fastest roadsters, and that the principal measure of value of horses of this kind is speed? Is not the purpose for which such horses are used a lawful one? Bonner, Vanderbilt, and hundreds of others, who never started a horse in a race for money, are ambitious to own fast driving horses; to such men the most attractive feature in a roadster is speed, and for exceptional speed they are willing to pay enormous prices. Is it legitimate for farmers to raise horses that will supply this demand? Certainly no intelligent man will say it is not. Then, is it not eminently proper that an agricultural fair should afford such farmers a chance to direct their breeding into this channel an opportunity to show what they have succeeded in producing? And can that be shown in any other way so thoroughly as by well-conducted trials of speed in comparison with other horses?—National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

The latest statistics show that the porcine population of the world, not counting ground-hogs, as the enumerations were not made on the 2d of February, amounted to \$1,891,331, of which \$4,033,100 resided in the United States, a number equal to that of all the hogs in Europe outside of Russia. For eleven months of last year our exports of bacon, hams, lard, and pork amounted to \$88,666,200, or \$10,000,000 more than for the whole fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and the exports of these articles in December amounted to \$12,008,38, making a hog export in 1880 of more than \$101,000,000 worth. In our own state of Illinois the hogs marketed in 1880 were valued at \$22,137,461, against \$16,64,061 in 1879. Decidedly the hog is one of the great American interests and if the commercial crop is once worn by cotton he now worn by corn, it may justly be observed that the hog is a copious devourer of the king, thereby enlarging his amplitude and proving his hostility to royalty in a way that becomes a republican hog.

Maud S., the famous trotter, reached her 7th year on Monday last. She is in splendid condition, barring a small splint on the outside of the right leg, which, however, is gradually growing less, and will not, it is said, prove an injury to her. She has grown considerably in the last year, and her trainer, Bair, predicts for her much greater success than last year. Bair recently asked Colonel Bullock, a wealthy Cincinnati, who visited the stables, to mark on her stalls his guess as to the record she would make this year. Colonel Bullock marked 2:09.4, and Bair wrote below it 2:07. Captain Stone, the former owner of the mare, who has her yet in charge, goes to New York next week to arrange about her summer schedule. It is stated that she will not be matched against any other horse, but that all her efforts will be against time. It is expected that she will trot here, at Chicago, and probably at Minneapolis, where there is an effort to get her and St. Julien together.

A pair of horses in an English stable, whose box stalls adjoined each other, were firm friends. The one who finished his hay first invariably received from the other enough to keep him busy until both lots were consumed. One day one of the horses made its way out of its own loose box, the door of which was unfastened, and found out a bucket of mash which was standing in the entrance of the stable, and took the opportunity while the coachman was in the loft overhead, he was helping himself freely to its tempting contents. The other horse, who was fastened to his own loose box, caught sight of his friend's proceedings, and neighed loudly, evidently demanding a share for himself; and the servant was astonished to see the horse which was enjoying himself fill his mouth with the mash and poke his nose through the bars of the loose box for his friend to take it from his mouth. This was done several times.

Pare the frog carefully. Some shoers seem to take a delight in cutting away the frog of the foot until there is hardly any of it left. This should never be allowed. The frog is placed there by nature to act as a cushion to protect the foot of the animal when he places it suddenly against any hard substance, and should never be touched except to move the ragged edges. Another objectionable fault is in making the corks or heels of the horse's shoes so high that with no toe-piece to correspond, the foot is continually thrown out of shape, and thus lameness is often occasioned. The horse's shoe then should be as near level at the bottom as possible, only rather heavier at the heel than at the toe. In case of ice, even, it is only necessary to draw out some of the nails and put in others with rougher and heavier heads as occasion may require.

Knee Sprung.—The bending forward of the front legs at the knee-joint is caused by a contraction of the back-sinews resulting from sprains. The treatment should be as follows: Let the animal rest; put on a shoe with high heel-caulks; apply hot fomentations every day for two weeks; then remove the high-heeled shoe and put on a level one and apply blisters. Confirmed cases have been completely restored by dividing the tendon below the middle of the shank and putting on splints to straighten the limb until new tissue unites the tendon again. A competent surgeon can easily perform this operation. In young horses perseverance in the above treatment and stiff bandages might produce relief.

In a letter received from J. Morrison McClelland, who is training Mr. F. D. Stone's stable at that place, says that he was able to gallop on the track for the first time on the 18th of March. He says that his horses are all doing well, and that Jim Murphy is a good one, also that Adele, by Asteroid, is very much like her sire, can go the route. There are now at the track four stables—F. D. Stone's Jennings and Hall, Mr. Pratt, of St. Louis, and White & Phelps, containing 16 horses, with more to come.—Kentucky Live Stock Record.

The Pig Pen.

The Pig Pasture.

We always have the best success with breeding sows when they are allowed to feed on grass. This is the only food they require until the young pigs are a week old, when milk or meal of some sort may be given to them to increase the flow of milk, if they require it. Sows thus managed are never ugly, and never destroy their pigs. Why? Because they are in a natural and healthy condition. The grass also increases the flow of milk and is quite often sufficient food for a sow while rearing her young. Young pigs soon learn to eat grass, which is like natural and healthful for them. We never have a case of scours or thumps among our pigs when running in pasture. The grass serves to counteract the effect of corn, and many pigs on grass can be fed heavily with this food without the injury which it would do them if confined and deprived of grass. Our experience has convinced us that no farm is complete without a pig pasture. Clover is the best of all grasses for this purpose, and next to it we prefer orchard grass, for the reason that it starts up promptly after being eaten off, is the earliest in the spring and is relished by the pigs. It is not necessary to have a special field for the pig pasture, but they may be allowed to run in any lot if properly inclosed. There should be water in the field, and plenty of grass. A patch of sweet corn in drill will be found convenient to supplement a short pasture in the late summer. There should also be another patch of turnips or other roots into which the pigs may be turned for fall feeding. With the three auxiliaries of pasture, sweet corn stalks, and a root patch, the cost of rearing and feeding pigs may be reduced to less than one half of the expense when they are confined and fed in pens, to say nothing about their better condition for food.—F. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.

The Hog Improved to Death.

Under this head F. J. Emery writes to the Iowa Homestead: "The hog of a former day—say twenty-five years ago—was at once ugly and hardy. The hog of to-day is handsome, helpless and imbecile. Among the once hardy hogs about 5 per cent might die of accident and disease. Among the present race of improved (?) hogs, 50 per cent mortality is nearer than 5. A learned State commission has been around, and the summary of their elaborate report is 'Prevention is better than cure.' Quacks and speculators abound, but hogs are obstinate, and persist in dying."

The hog problem has been, and is, "From a given amount of feed to make the greatest amount of fat, and in the shortest time." In pursuing this idea people have "gone the whole hog," and coming events seem likely to compel a limit to this one idea, and make us look a little at first principles.

A blacksmith's arm is his best development. A letter-carrier's leg, a professor's brain, an alderman's stomach, are severally theirs. By parity of reason the development of the hog, is as the alderman—all toward stomach and fat. But the comparison is incomplete unless we fatten the alderman when he is 16, and make a family man of him then. The alderman would "play out" as does the hog and his progeny and be of no account.

The former hog had more muscle and less fat than the present hog—had more vitality—had fewer diseases, but oh! fatal objection, the feed he ate was often of more value than his flesh.

The present hog fattens, but is seldom healthy. Scarcely any oxygen colors his blood red, as formerly, but the sluggish black blood, propelled by a heart smaller than it should be, enables him to live along with great ease until he is ready for the market. His lungs are so delicate that one "dogging" kills him. His liver is discolored and spotted. He has kidney worms. His bones are soft and easily broken. His intestines are full of wind. He has catarrh, trichina, cholera, etc. The improved (?) hog is fast degenerating—and what next?

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Mass., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Some Notes on Lambing.

This year I was over-persuaded by the senior members and others to try earlier lambing than had been our custom for several years past, and came to grief thereby. If it were not for the extraordinarily bad weather of this season, and the heavy losses which have been sustained by men whose reputation as good shepherds is established beyond cavil, I should be much dissatisfied with myself. One of our neighbors, out of twenty-five lambs, lost nineteen; another lost twelve out of thirty-two; another (although it is not very reassuring to quote his example, as he is not noted for provident and thrifty habits) lost every lamb out of a flock of thirty-five or forty. I hear that the most widely known shepherd of southeastern Ohio has lost something like 15 per cent. Our acknowledged and most successful flockmasters in the west side of this (Washington county) are reported to have lost from 10 to 30 per cent. One young and inexperienced man, though a generous feeder, who wintered his ewes on hay and corn alone, and kept them in high condition, having only thirty or forty, lost over one-third of them—some after they were a week or ten days old, from constipation. He dissected a few and found in the bowels a long, hard roll of condensed milk, like a string of macaroni.

The weather was severe beyond any precedent within my recollection. As I was moving about the sheep house during the night, and listened to the wind howling around the corners with long, fiendish swooping yells all through the first week of April, I began to think we should lose half our lambs—if, indeed, we escaped with no greater losses. I sat up one night and carried out a bottle of warm milk every two hours—

more than half our flock were three-year-old ewes, coming on with their first lambs, and their supply of milk was scanty. They had been wintered on the following regimen: fodder in the morning, a bushel of shelled corn to two hundred ewes at noon, at night all the hay they would eat of three different kinds—timothy, Hungarian and rowen. They were especially fond of the latter, and we had reserved a large allowance of it for the lambing season.

In the extreme scarcity of feed last fall, we put up four wagon loads of rag weeds. The men laughed at me for this; but when they saw how heartily the sheep took to those rag weeds for an occasional feed this spring, the laughter was on the other side of the fence. But despite this variety in the ration, the young ewes began to come in with extremely little milk. As soon as the first half dozen of lambs were dropped, I saw that something had to be done, and that quickly. We got a quantity of shipstuff (which seemed to me to be decidedly cheaper at 90 cents a hundred than bran at 75 cents) and mixed it with shelled corn at the rate of two bushels of shipstuff to half a bushel of corn, and this constituted a feed. We opened up the turnip pit (which ought to have been done before) and threw them to the sheep whole in their hay boxes. The oats accumulated along the center of the box, forming an excellent double feeding trough for turnips, which the sheep will learn in a day or two to scoop out in hearty fashion. For the first few days we were over-run with cossetts, but the above regimen soon began to check that sort of work, and brought the ewes to their milk. Still I found that more than one-half of the young ewes disowned their lambs, and continued to do so until we were able to get them out on a little early orchard grass and a patch of rye. Poor and scanty as these were under the bitter cold winds, which continued to blow for the first two weeks in April, they started the milk.

We shall not finish lambing until May 5th, and I cannot report what our losses are until that time; but we shall fall far below our mark of last season. Then, out of about 140 lambs, we lost only five. All that I have ever written in favor of lambing on grass with Merino ewes, I wish, in one word, to repeat and emphasize as strongly as possible. If I live a hundred years I shall never lamb on dry feed again—at least, not with young Merino ewes. Unless a man has an altogether phenomenal development of practice, it is positively ruinous to his character and morals to have from eight to twelve ewes shut up. Each by herself in a little pen with her lamb, and to be obliged to go the rounds of them three times a day and once late in the evening, peddling out feed to each, with water thereto added; catching, holding, whipping the dams (I did not intend to swear in this article), and teaching pig-headed lambs the art of grasping, holding and properly drawing from the bog.

I tried this year the plan of removing the ewes and lambs to a separate building as fast as they were weaned, and liked it well. It enables a flockmaster to give a better ration to those that most require it, and prevents a great amount of confusion in determining what lambs belong to ewes recently parturient, but which have abandoned their young.

Another thing, I have learned that it is far more difficult to bring a recusant ewe to a sense of duty on dry feed than when she is on grass. I contended with some of them strenuously for eight or ten days before they would yield and own their lambs, but one case defied all my efforts. In despair I took her into the door-yard and tied her to the fence, where she could crop the grass, and abandoned her and the lamb to their fate. To my surprise, in less than twenty-four hours she had acknowledged her progeny, and was treating it with the considerate attention which the case demanded. A good feed of grass seems to loosen their heart strings. I could account for such conduct no other way.

A Fine Showing From Mississippi.
Our esteemed friend, Dr. G. W. Smith, of Canton, Mississippi, favors us with facts from his flock.

Out of eighty-one ewes he has eighty-nine living lambs. Lost four from abandonment and starvation, three from violence, three from freezing before they were dry, four or five were still-born, twenty-one ewes had seventy-four lambs. He says twins are a nuisance. The average fleece of his common sheep was less than three pounds, of the half blood Merinos, a small fraction less than seven pounds. Of his purest Merinos, thirteen pounds. Best half breed Merino fleece ten pounds. Best Merino ewe sixteen pounds. He sends us four samples of what he calls half-bred Merino wool. One is five inches long and classes very high. We would never suppose it came from a half-bred ewe, as it is very excellent. The other samples are shorter, but finer. Two of them class as XX clothing wool. All are strong as cords, soft, elastic, crimp, lustrous wool that are a credit to any flockmaster in any country. The climate of Mississippi seems exactly suited to the production of high class wools. The flockmasters of this State will make a first class record for their wools, as they have spared neither price or pains to procure the best blood for the foundation and improvement of their flocks. Their genial climate will allow them to shear and put their wool into market a month earlier than this latitude, thereby realizing the best prices, which by the way is no small advantage in their favor.

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DAN'L C. YOUNG, Manager.

Pooling Wool.

The primary object to be gained by pooling and classifying wool is to have it sold on its merits, and to discountenance the common practice of buyers paying the same price to all, regardless of the condition of the wool. A wool buyer meets A, B, C, and D.

in town on some public occasion, and questions each one as to his crop of wool. Of course a stereotyped reply is given, although a very great difference in quality may exist. It may not be always an attempt to deceive on the part of the one who has the bad conditioned article, for that comes sometimes from causes he may not know of, and besides he hasn't the other crops side by side with his own to draw a comparison. The buyer then fixes uniform prices to offer for the whole, doing a manifest injustice to the holder of the best quality, because from experience he has learned to expect a certain percentage of bad fleeces and bids with this in view. The result is that the holders of the best get too little, while the others get more than their wool is worth. The buyer is not harmed as he has bought at a safe average. The holder of bad wool is secured perhaps, in a better price than he is entitled to, while the holder of the better quality is fleeced. One may say, that according to this, only the holder of the better wool should pool, but not so. A secondary object of pooling is by offering larger lots of all grades to competitive buyers, to obtain a better price. This will serve the holder of indifferent wool, especially if the other system is broken up.

At any rate, if the only objection to pooling is the fact that an inferior lot may bring a little less than in the old way, and the good lots a little more, we say pool by all means; but we hear it said that pooling is speculative, and that farmers should not speculate in their products. The result of pooling in this State last year perhaps gave rise to the thought. The very high prices which were offered just before and about shearing time tempted many to sell, while the poolers, not being ready, held on and suffered. Another year the opposite may be the outcome of it. It is idle to argue that the one could have been more wise than the many, and it is folly to say that the same state of case will happen every year. Pooling, when properly understood and carried out, will give more satisfaction, year by year, than any way of selling wool, and most of the farmers who have tried it will admit it, notwithstanding the unfavorable trial year.—Farmers' Home Journal.

How to Sell Wool.

THE PLAN IN MICHIGAN.

Agents must be selected in each county, or shipping point, to whom sacks will be sent free, except freight charges. These sacks will hold from 280 to 310 pounds each, according to the clip of wool. The sacks will be distributed to individuals, who either sack their own wool, or employ the agent to do it. A shipping day will be appointed, the same as for hogs or cattle or any other product, and the agent shall weigh each lot and mark the number, weight the owner's initials on the sacks, and record the same in a book. If two or three lots are in one sack, a sheet of wrapping paper is placed between them, and the several lots marked on the outside with number, weight and initials, as with an individual sack. The agents will make out an invoice from his book, with a number to correspond with numbers on sacks, and forward by mail, with bill of lading attached. If accounts of sales are to be rendered to the agent, or to the individuals, he should so state in the invoice.

Fenno & Manning will make liberal advances on bills of lading, charging for the use of money interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. The time spent by the agent must be paid for by parties sending the wool, at so much per pound, or in such other manner as the parties may agree. The commission for selling will be two cents per pound, which will cover storage, insurance, and guarantee of sales.

THE PLAN FOR BOSTON.

When wool reaches Boston, notification is sent by the railroad company to the firm, who immediately pay the freight and hire teamsters to haul the wool to the wool house, for which a charge of ten cents a sack is made, and charged to the consignor. Each sack is weighed as received, the receiving weight for comparison. Should there be a difference, shortage is charged to the owner or excess credited, and notification made. If the wool is to be sold at once, it is opened, graded by an expert, the number of pounds in each grade reported to the office, sacks weighed and deducted. If the wool is to be held for future markets, it is stored in wool lofts, in the sack and ungraded. When the wool is sold, accounts are rendered either to the agent or to the individual, as directed in the invoice, and the advances, if any have been made, with interest at six per cent per annum, on such advance the commission and freight charges, and the balance forwarded at once to the owner or agent. Wool is usually sold to manufacturers on time, but Fenno & Manning will forward the money as soon as the sale is made, and assume the obligation.

The "plan," as far as arranged, is respectfully submitted by the committee, and they hope to see hundreds of thousands of pounds forwarded through this channel. The committee think that every point is properly guarded, so that no actual loss will be sustained by any person. Every clip of wool in the State, by speculators, must pay a greater tariff for expense than each individual will pay by selling in this manner. This expense and a profit is charged on every pound of wool bought on the street, besides the tribute collected in dockage and short weights. Patron farmers, will you still consent to be swindled and robbed, or will you appoint an

The Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1881.

FLOUR.—Sales: 130 bbls at \$3 20, 20 at \$3 40, 12 at \$3 90; 40 at \$5 40; 15 at \$4 45; 90 at \$4 75 part del. 370 at \$5; 50 at \$5 10; 50 at \$4 100 at \$5 60; 150 on p. t.

RYE FLOUR.—Firm at \$6 60; 50 in first hands. Sales 125 bbls on p. t.

CORN MEAL.—Firm. Sales: 1,180 bbls city on orders at \$2 65 at 70 delivered. BRAN.—Very dull and unsettled in price. Sales: Sacked—160 sks f. o. b. (and 300 sks late Monday) at 9c, 73skds do at 60c, 1 car del. to E. track at 60c, 150 sks f. o. b. this side at 58c, 2 cars at country point at 56c, 1 car E. track at 52½; also 19 sks shipstuffs at 75c del.

OATS.—Grades: No. 2 red sold rather lightly (on export alone) mainly at ½ advance; 1 car reg. and 2 short storage at \$1 10 1st. fr. at 110½, 20 reg. to st. fr. at \$1 10½. Millers paid 1c higher for No. 3 red—1 car reg. sold early, at \$1 04½—but for Ad. \$1.05½ was the nominal value at close; No. 4 sold ½c better—2 cars in Ad. at \$1; No. 2 Mediterranean steady—3 cars sold at \$1 09½ the No. 3 was offered at \$1 04, with bids of \$1 02½ reg. No. 3 in el. at \$1 05; prime at \$1 10; choice at \$1 11½.

OATS.—Samples in light supply; dull but unchanged in price. Grades sold ½c better on No. 2 and ½c on rejected. No. 2 white bid higher. Sales Grades No. 2 at 37c; mixed at 35c; choice mixed at 41½; white and prime mixed 41c.

RYE.—No grades offered—bids of \$1 12 for No. 2 and \$1 for rejected; prime at \$1 15.

BARLEY.—Neglected.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery at 22½, fancy 24c. Dairy—Fancy 20c, choice 17½, 19c. Light colored, streaked, etc., 9c/10c.

CHEESE.—Full cream 12½/13c, part skims 8½/9c, hard skims 3½/5c.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh at 7½c, and goose eggs 14c.

POULTRY.—We quote: Chickens—Hens \$3 50, mixed \$3 00 at 32c. Cocks \$2 80. Ducks \$1 50 at 2. Turkeys at \$9/12.

GAME.—Snipe \$1 50. Duck: Mallard \$2 50, teal \$2, wild pigeons 75c.

HONEY.—Strained dull at 9¢/10c.

SORGHUM.—Prime at 30¢/33c.

SALT.—Domestic at 11¢/10½ and G. A. at 11¢/25 per sack.

POTATOES.—Old: Early rose 30¢/40c, peerless 70¢/75c, barbank 85¢/87½, peachblow 50¢/70c. New at \$7/8 per bbl for choice. ORIONS.—Old entirely nominal. New \$6 50 per bbl for New Orleans, \$2/2 25 per bbl for Bettunda.

CABBAGE.—At \$4/4 50 per crate for choice.

GREEN PEAS.—Choice at \$1/1 25 per bu.

CUCUMBERS.—Selling at 75c per dozen.

TURNIPS AND PARSNIPS.—\$2 75 per bbl for turnips, and \$2 for parsnips.

SQUASH.—Dull at 40¢/50c per doz.

WHITE BEANS.—Sound clean country \$1 25 at 25; eastern—in demand—medium \$2 55 at 20, navy \$2 75.

STRAWBERRIES.—Receipts nearly all from Arkansas—Wilson \$3/3 50 for choice, scarlet at \$1/1 50, monarch \$3 50 at 40, profusion and Downing \$2 50 at 35; Tennessee Wilson at \$3/3 75, southern Illinois Wilson \$5, and Columbia Ky., at \$4; Missouri Wilson \$5/5 50, green monarch \$4 50.

APPLES.—Very little doing; few choice jobbing at \$3 50 at 4.

ORANGES.—Messina \$5 00 at 50, Imperial \$5 50 at 50 per box.

LEMONS.—Messina \$3 50 at 75, unpacked Palermo \$3 25 per box.

BANANAS.—Sell on orders at \$2 at 3 50 per bunch.

COCOANUTS.—\$2 50 at 3 per 100.

HIDES.—We quote: Dry flint 16½c, damaged 13½c, dry salt 12½c, damaged 10½c, bull and stag 10½c.

FEATHERS.—Prime L. G. 59c, mixed 15 to 45c.

SHEEP FELTS.—Green—Large \$1 at 1 25. Dry—Large 40c to 1½, shearings 10¢/25c.

DEER SKINS.—Steady. Dry 41¢/42c, damp and meaty at 30¢/35c.

FURS.—We quote: Raccoon—No. 1 50c;

The Home Circle.

MY FIRST POEM.

BY MRS. NELLIE M'VEY.

found it to-day, in the back of a book,
The paper was yellow and worn,
The writing, the scrawl of a childish hand—
A leaf from Life's history torn.
Forgotten for years, it was lost in the past;
Yet strangely I started, I own,
It rose as a ghost of a day that is dead,
Of dream-time forever flown.

It fluttered away from my nerve-shaken
hand,
And feather-like fell at my feet;
While up rose an army of long buried dreams,
And men rose the leaflet to greet.
How well I remember! A cloud had o'ercast,
Some nook where the sunshine had pressed,
Some ideal had fallen—some want been de-
sired.

Some grief had my spirit distressed,
Some sweet hope had perished—some ideal
paled,
Some trust had been rudely betrayed;
Ah, childhood is tender, and grief was so
new!
My life had but turned a decade,
O, grieved little heart! early longing for
rest,
And shrinking away from the strife!
At the first sound of battle, with armour all
bright,
To fly from the warfare of life!

I closed up the book with a sigh, not a smile,
And turned to another, wherein,
With a flattering note from the editor's pen,
Was another—m. very last sin.
In the smooth written verse, well worded
with care,
And a genuine jingle of rhyme,
I found but the same weary, cowardly cry—
It was only a difference in time.

Twice twelve and a trifle—the slow dragging
years,
Give scarce better visions of life;
Forgetting to smile, I take up my cross,
And earnestly enter the strife.
No shrinking from shadows—no cowardly
fear,
No cry from the burdened pain;
But only the struggle to reach the beyond—
God's smile of approval to gain.

In the great Bye and Bye—in life's "after-
while,"
The glittering gates shall unfold,
Our armor, all battered, be taken away.
The fullness of sorrow be told,
No longer the struggle—no longer the strife,
No longer by burdens oppressed;
The valley of peace stretches broadly before,
And there is the "Blessing of Rest."

SEDALIA, MO., 1881.

Another German Housewife.

The inquiry of G. H., regarding the
cheapest and most nutritious food for
men has called forth so many different
articles in these columns that it seems
almost superfluous to say anything fur-
ther on the subject. However, as this
is a matter of great interest to every
housewife, I cannot resist the tempta-
tion to offer my opinion about it. It is
not my intention to compete with the
more able writers of the Home Circle
in publishing a well written article in
an elegant style. I simply wish to give
my ideas as the result of long experi-
ence. Having been educated in Ger-
many, my knowledge of the English
language is limited; I trust therefore
the readers will kindly excuse my awk-
wardness.

The food for a person must, of course,
be different, according to his occupa-
tion. While a laborer who works with
his hands, or a farmer, who spends
most of his time out-doors, can bear a
comparatively heavy food; the diet of
a professional man, or one who works
with his brains, and has not much
physical exercise, must be light, nutri-
tious, and easy to digest. But, as the
inquiry is put in an agricultural jour-
nal, we suppose that G. H. has the daily
food for a farmer's family in view.

As cheapness is one of the conditions,
the farmer must choose mainly such
articles as he grows at home, and
which he cannot always sell to ad-
vantage. To give a rule or bill of fare
for the meals of every day in the week,
seems almost impossible, considering
that it depends a great deal on the sea-
son of the year, locality and other cir-
cumstances, which are different in every
household. A sensible housewife can
always make the best use of the vari-
ous articles at her disposal, and pre-
pare good and healthy dishes for the
table. In the following a general rule is
given, which, I suppose, will be prac-
ticable on most farms:

For breakfast: Light bread or corn-
bread, butter, home-made cheese, syrup,
eggs, coffee or milk. For change, beef
steak, sliced ham (boiled or fried), dried
beef, etc., may be used.

Dinner: Beef soup, boiled beef, with
either mustard, catsup, radish, pickles,
etc., vegetables, potatoes (Irish or sweet),
bread and butter. In place of soup and
soup-meat, roast beef, mutton, chicken
or fish may be given two or three times
a week. Germans prepare various dishes
of flour or farina, eggs, milk and but-
ter, some of which are heavy and hard
to digest, while others are light and
palatable, and offer a welcome change
on the table.

Supper: Bread, butter, cooked fruit,
fried potatoes, milk, tea or coffee. Bis-
cuits may be allowed now and then, but
good, light yeast bread, either from
white, graham or rye flour, not warm, is
healthier than hot biscuits. Coffee or
tea (if the latter is not adulterated) are
not unhealthy for adults, and seem to
be indispensable with most persons.
For children, milk is decidedly prefera-
ble—in summer cold, and in winter
warm (boiled).

Extensive use should be made of fruit
and vegetables, especially in summer.
Among the latter, asparagus ranks first;
spinach, green peas, beans, tomatoes,
cabbage and many others are all good
and wholesome. In the winter a supply
of preserved and dried fruits and
vegetables should be kept. As fresh
meat is not always available on a farm
it may be remarked that with plenty

of eggs, milk, butter and cheese and
chickens a family can well do without
it for some time, and far better than by
eating bacon three times a day, during
the hot season.

This is not the place to give recipes,
but I would say in conclusion, that a
great deal depends on the way the food
is prepared. A dish, healthy and nutri-
tious, if properly prepared, can be made
entirely indigestible by improper treat-
ment.

A. Z.

A Letter from Little Mite.

Like Daisy Dell, I think the Home
Circle is very interesting indeed. I
often feel tempted to lay everything
aside and step in for a nice, social chat,
but I have a great many things that
require my attention. This is my only
excuse for my long absence.

Idyll, dear, your letters are far be-
tween, can't you come oftener? We
enjoy your visits so much.

Don Juan, you are a valuable acqui-
sition; but I am sorry you don't like
poetry. You don't know what you
lose.

Mr. Lackland, give us the description
of Daisy, you have her permission to do
so.

Mr. Garland, what a pretty name you
have. Some one I know has a sweet-
heart named Garland, but she softens
it by saying "Garlie."

Orphan Boy, poor lonely one! If in-
deed you are an orphan, you have my
sympathy. My mother died when I
was a little girl, and all my life I have
been looking for a mother; but I know
that void will never be filled in this
world. Still I have been blessed with
friends, and am of a happy, cheerful dis-
position, so I try to think it is for the
best.

Nina, don't you like Mrs. Southworth's
works? She is my favorite novelist. I
also like Charles Dickens, Mrs. Holmes,
Mrs. Edwards, Wilkie Collins and many
others. I have recently read "Bleak
Home" by Charles Dickens, and "Al-
worth Abby" by Mrs. Southworth.

Vamme, I don't like widowers either;
but I think bachelors are splendid.

Come, girls, don't quarrel with Timoth-
thy, that refusal was enough to make
him cross. I speak from experience—
leap year has just past. Where is Aunt
Annie? We would like to see her
pleasant letters again. What has become
of Myrtle? I wonder if she is as pretty
as her name. I imagine she is quite
small, with fair complexion, large,
brown eyes, brown hair, oval face, and a
happy smile.

My "chum" (the one Nina is like)
spent last winter in Philadelphia. She
is delighted with the east, but she says
she could never devote her whole life
to society, as you do.

Daisy Dell, if you and Mr. Lackland
should decide to enter the "holy state
of matrimony," let us know in time to
send in our congratulations.

Cape Girardeau, Mo. LITTLE MITE.

Letter from Daisy Dell.

In the issue of April 7th, Lloyd Guyot
says, "Let us have a new subject for
discussion." Something like this, "Is a
man influenced more by the civil than
the divine law?" I think the sugges-
tion a very good one. A discussion of
that, or some similar question, would
prove interesting as well as instructive.
I do not feel competent to a full discus-
sion of the subject proposed, for its
thorough discussion requires much
learning.

Query: "Is a man influenced more by
the civil than the divine law?" We
would suppose at the first glance, that
he is influenced more by the divine law,
as the civil law is based upon and has
its origin in the divine law. All civil
law is based upon the divine law. Which
exerts the greatest influence on the des-
tinies of men, the basis or the super-
structure of the system of society? It
will not be questioned that the civil
law is derived from the divine.

Moses was the first law-giver, receiv-
ing his—the ten commandments—from
God. One of these laws—or command-
ments—says, "Remember the Sabbath
day to keep it holy." In every civilized
community, one day in the week is kept
or observed as the Sabbath, and laws
are passed prohibiting manual labor,
and punishing all violators of the Sab-
bath.

Another commandment says, "Thou
shalt not kill." All civilized countries
punish the crime of murder, and derive
their authority from this commandment.

Yet another says, "Thou shalt not
steal." The crimes of petty larceny and
theft are punished by the civil laws of
all countries.

These laws were given to Moses by
Divine authority to govern man in his
crude state. These were measurably
superseded by the Messiah. The nearer
the laws of all countries approach the
teachings of this great master, the near-
er they approach perfection. If the
world were inhabited by true Christians
alone, there would be no need of civil
law. The pains and penalties prescribed
by the civil law, have no influence on
the acts of true Christians; but unfortu-
nately, a very small portion of the in-
habitants of the world know Christ in
the true sense of the word. We are
worldly; hence, the civil law is, and will
be, until the Millennium—be found in-
dispensable. I think it clear that the
conduct of a very large majority of the
conduct of the world is influenced by the
civil laws. They come in contact with
our every day life, and we are made to
conform to them. Without them this
world could not be controlled, and it
would be a constant scene of crime—
of anarchy and lawlessness. If this view
of the question be correct, it is plain
that a man is governed more by the civil
than the divine law. I await the ar-
gument of others.

Paulus, as you seem to be the acknowl-
edged H. C. preacher, let us hear your
views of this subject. DAISY DELL.
May 7th, 1881.

Letter from Paulus.

DEAR CIRCLE: A little child has just
brought me a bunch of pretty wild
flowers from the "pinnacle" north of
town, where they grow in great profu-
sion. The little hands that gathered
them are pure as the flowers. May
they remain so.

While the flowers emit their grateful
odor I will jot down a few hasty re-
marks to members of the Circle. When I
say members of the Circle, I include all
who read this department, whether they
are contributors or not. There are
many readers of the Home Circle not
contributors who are able to furnish
entertaining and instructive letters,
were they only so minded. To these I
am certain every contributor to the
Circle will extend a warm welcome.
There is plenty of room, come and join
our number.

Byron, I believe, originated the
idea that the best poets are those who
never utter their thoughts: an assertion
susceptible of proof. But the world
would be glad to hear from these great-
est poets, just as the contributors of the
RURAL would be glad to hear from its si-
lent readers. Pope said, "Our sensibili-
ties are so acute, the fear of being silent
makes us mute." A truth, perhaps,
that keeps back many a talented person.

Miss Ted, I hope Bon Ami may suc-
ceed in his gentle efforts to reform me.
Camille, I am not a preacher as you
supposed. If I were I should feel in-
clined to talk to Vamme. Thank you,
for complimenting the piece on the
dance.

Lloyd Guyot, Did I say I was as good-
looking as Bon Ami? If so, I take it
back. No, I have not slept a minute nor
lost a minute sleep on the account of
the effects of big words. By the way,
what has become of Ixion? You can't
tell us can you, Lloyd?

Don Juan, I beg your pardon if I have
hurt your feelings. I wrote a postal to
the editor of this paper, requesting him
to suppress the personals in the article
on the use of words, but, as you know
he printed them.

Little Dick, I am glad you think so
highly of my writings, but I have a poor
opinion of them myself and don't merit
the honor of first knight I have been a
man for several years; before that, I
was a boy, of course.

Bon Ami, in answer to your question
to Enoch if he happened to know Messrs.
Middleton, Kissinger & Wells of and
near this place, I will say, I know all
of the gentlemen alluded to. Mr. Kis-
singer has one of the best farms I ever
saw. His blue grass pastures rival those
of the blue grass regions of Kentucky.
Mr. Middleton is an energetic black-
smith. He is meeting with great suc-
cess in selling the Wood binder.

Mr. Wells (Jas. R.) is a live stock
dealer and farmer. He buys most any-
thing in the stock line from a billty goat
up, and his neighbors say he has a place
for every thing.

Farmers in the prairie bottoms near
Clarksville on both sides of the river
have suffered much this season from
high water. Numbers of them have
been flooded out. The Home Circle is
full of good things weekly. PAULUS.

Letter from Bon Ami.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE: As I believe no
one has ever written anything about
Homer, I will give you a little sketch
of his life in this letter. You will observe
that I like to write about subjects which
are new.

Homer, according to the most trust-
worthy accounts, "was born of poor but
respectable parents" (this expression,
though enclosed in quotation marks,
is original), somewhere between eight
hundred and twelve hundred years be-
fore Christ. As regards his boyhood, ac-
counts differ. Tradition has some pret-
ty little stories about his going fishing
on Sunday, flogging the teacher, kissing
the cook, etc. But Herodotus tells us
he displayed a wonderful versatility of
genius when only three years old. The
historian represents him as climbing at
that age the tallest sycamore in the
neighborhood. When Homer was six
years old, he wrote his first "poetic ef-
fusion." The poem was on the subject
of love, of course. Homer's reputation
chiefly rests upon this production. I
will translate one verse for the benefit
of the readers of the RURAL:

"My dearest, darling little girl,
With eyes so sweet and hair so curly;
I love my little girl so spunkily;
I love her 'cause she is a monkey."

This little poem was at once recog-
nized as the best production that had
been written in the memory of the old-
est ape in Hellas. But this effort so
taxed his mental powers that he was
advised not to write any more poetry by
the family physician. Acting on this
advice, he gave up poetry and devoted
himself vigorously to the study of
gymnastics. He had made such pro-
gress that on his twentieth birthday, all
the Hellenes had assembled to witness
his wonderful performances. He had
entertained them for more than one
hour, when he made the "greatest ef-
fort of his life," by jumping thirty feet
from one tree to another. He caught
on a bough with his fifth extremity, but
his inertia was so great that his ex-
tremity broke and he was precipitated
head foremost to the ground. This
ridiculous accident so humiliated him
that he gave up gymnastics entirely.
About this time, or soon afterwards,
his conduct began to be truly astonish-
ing to his friends. He began to walk
on his hind legs. Some believed him to
be insane, but others thought it was his
poetic genius that had elevated him.
There were still others who believed he
had degenerated into a man, and they
expressed their fears that the whole
race would finally reach the same state.
They longed for the "Heroic Age" of
Hellas.

Homer now began to write a lot of
spring poetry, which fully sustained his
reputation. This spring poetry was
several hundred years afterward col-
lected and almost entirely re-written
by an inferior Greek poet. T is in-
ferior Greek poet published Homer's
poetry in two volumes, and called one
the "Iliad" and the other the "Odyssey."
It is a great pity that profound modern
critics are unable to tell what parts
of the Iliad and Odyssey were written
by the inferior Greek poet. It has been
said by some mean fellow that Homer
stole some of his poetry from the En-
lish poets, but as no one has been found
who is willing to claim the authorship
of Homer's poetry, the assertion has
been denounced as a slander upon the
English poets. Homer's reputation is
constantly increasing among those who
have never read a line of his writings.
Let me advise (if one as young as I
am has a right to advise) the readers of
the RURAL not to read Homer if they
would admire him; and should any one
read the Iliad and Odyssey, and be un-
favorably impressed, let him not dare to
say so, for he would certainly be at-
tacked by those who have never seen
Homer's books.

BON AMI.

A Gipsy Countess.

I visited the Home Circle several
times awhile ago, but I expect my let-
ters made no impression on your minds,
and I suppose I am forgotten. When
the paper stopped coming, we neglected
subscribing again and so we were quite
awhile without our RURAL, but we are
taking it again now.

Daisy Dell, I agree with you on the
poets. I think our modern poets should
not be considered inferior to the an-
cient poets. I admire Whittier and
Tennyson very much. Poe's Raven is a
peculiar piece, but I like it. What do
you think of Charles Read as a writer?
I do not read many novels. Of course
I read no trash. Novels may be inju-
rious to some, but not to me.

If the readers of the Home Circle are
not too tired of the already worn out
question, I think a dance is preferable
to a hugging party.

Bon Ami, your remarks on match-
making were excellent. I would rather
marry a gentleman without a shilling
than a dandy without any brains, even
if he were a millionaire. I do not re-
gard a marriage to a poor man in the
same light most girls do. I think girls
should feel proud in the making of the
pome. Do not reject a gentleman, girls,
because he is poor.

Marry a gentleman,
Girls, if you can.
Gentle and tender,
Though no less a man.
If on love's altar,
The flame you can fan,
Marry a gentleman,
Girls, if you can.
You will be happy,
And you will be glad,
Though he only
Be commonly clad.
Pleasure is fleeting,
And life but a span.
Marry a gentleman,
Girls, if you can.

Uncle Wesley, your letter in the R-
URAL of May the 5th was wonderful.
Vamme, what a talker you are.
Lloyd Guyot, away with the blues
To keep from having them, write to the
Home Circle often.
Don Juan, never mind their talk; be
courageous and independent.
Medora, Ill. GYPSY COUNTESS.

A Letter from Vindex.

COL. COLMAN: Personal inclination
leads me to address the friends of the
Circle again, notwithstanding one of
the older members refers with ungra-
tious disfavor to the admission of
strangers. I am perfectly aware that
my ideas in common with one or two
others, are exceedingly crude. How-
ever, let us have hope. Have we not Paul-
lus from whom we may learn? He is
discussing learnedly(?) on the art of
composition, use of big words, and
properties of language in general. I had
begun to think he was in the predic-
ament of the first man Adam Christo-
pher Columbus and numerous other of
Mark Twain's heroes, and was making
ready to inquire in the language of the
sublime Ferguson: "Is—he dead?"
Peace—the unhappy man still lives. I
would kindly suggest to him that it is
extremely bad taste and yet worse ar-
gument to call names.

Not changing the subject too ab-
ruptly, but O. Moffett asks for a remedy
to be used on bloated calves. We have
a case or two every year, and we save
them by sticking them and letting the
gas out. Begin at the left flank and
count forward three ribs in the short
ribs; between the third and fourth ribs
about an inch and a half from the back-
bone insert a sharp pocket knife with a
quick thrust, the gas will escape and af-
ford immediate relief. One of three
things is usually the reason for bloating.
Either it has been given too much milk
at one feed, or the milk was not the
right temperature, or it was a little
sour. Much depends on the after treat-
ment, as care must be exercised in feed-
ing only a small quantity at a time, for
the patient is likely to bloat again. We
find it safe to give only a pint or at the
most a quart at a feed. At this rate
feed three times a day for awhile.

Miss Ted, I was not aware that I had
ever met you. I would not have you
believe that I could fail to appreciate
George Eliot. My allusion was flippant
and thoughtless. It would be not only
shallow in me to attempt anything de-
gatory to the merited fame of the
great authoress, but also quite foreign
to my intention. What soul would not
be cheered and elevated by the portra-
y of the noble and unique character of
Hud? Ever since reading Adam
Hud, I have admired the gifted writer.
Would it be irreverent or pharisaical to

add I could wish one or two episodes of
her life looked different?

Monsieur Bon Ami, thanks for your
encouraging words and a kind welcome
to a stranger. Are you really French?
Might I presume on so short an ac-
quaintance to ask a favor? If I thought
so, I would ask you to please translate
Beranger's "Le Prisonnier de Guerre." I
came across it in an old Scribner. A
Canadian French girl recites three ver-
ses of it in a story entitled "Jeannette."
My knowledge of French is only suffi-
cient to enable me to give a very literal
translation. I am convinced it is very
pretty and pathetic. If you will admit a
translation in an article to the RURAL,
I should be much obliged, and am cer-
tain it would be interesting to all read-
ers of the department. I presume you
might find an English Beranger in the
great libraries of the city. Please re-
collect that I live in a remote and iso-
lated region far from those institutions
of civilization.

Anne Thorpe, I have been wanting to
express my admiration for the very
thorough manner in which you gave
that "—" its final discharge.
No one has had the impudence to men-
tion it since your pungent remarks.
This fact is proof of pretty positive di-
rective genius. May the spirit possess
you again. Miss Anne, I am afraid that
Don Juan will never come again. This
won't do at all to be "overthrown horse
and dragons" by adverse criticism. It
is to be supposed that he understands
pretty well what is expected of him in
regard to changing his too suggestive
title, etc. I have enjoyed his articles
and hope to hear from him again.

VINDEX.

Upper Fourche, a Renault. Apr. 30.

A DREAM.

After a week of toil, I sat on the por-
tico of my dwelling, watching the set-
ting sun, and clouds tinged with crim-
son, silver and gold; contrasting in my
mind the fickleness of fortune, the vari-
ous occupations of man, and the trials
and duties of everyday life. Insensi-
bly my eyes closed and I was led by
some supernatural power, to the realm of
fairies. The dazzling queen and the
ladies of her court, all beautiful as flow-
ers, were startled at my appearance and
desired to know if I had obtruded
through vain curiosity or had I wishes
to gratify. As my explanations were
favorably received, and as I won the
confidence of the queen and her attend-
ants, I was permitted to roam through
magnificent gardens where the flowers
are ever blooming and the roses are
without thorns, and where thousands
of birds of undescribable colors, ravish
the ear with their melody. I was
amazed as I entered the Crystal Palace,
where all the wonders of the earth, of
the sea and the air were collected,
and explained by maidens, radiant in
beauty and loveliness. This edifice,
with domes and arches in the style of
Arabian architecture, was supported by
golden pillars, dotted with emeralds,
rubies, pearls and diamonds, which
sparkled like stars, the beauty of which
no pen can portray or mortal describe.

Before me, the largest mirrors I have
ever seen, reflected the forms and faces
of friends, whose memory will ever be
cherished for their noble qualities of
mind and heart. Large silver urns were
full of the most delicious fruits and
nectar distilled by Jupiter, from the
morning dew, descended from the fleecy
clouds into little white marble foun-
tains, near which were cups of pure sil-
ver, molded to represent a variety of
birds and animals with eyes of emerald
and other precious stones. A fairy
whispered that a drink from one of
those mystic fountains would rejuvenate
the aged, obliterate all sorrows and
disappointments, and make life a per-
petual spring. As I touched a cupful of
this wonderful elixir to my lips and con-
templated with rapture, the most gor-
geous spectacle eyes have ever seen, I
was mysteriously transported through
clouds, by unseen beings who spoke on-
ly of kindness and love.

When at a height of several thousands
of miles in the air, I saw the whole con-
tinent of North America—like a vast
panorama below me. On the Atlantic
and Pacific oceans; on the Mississippi
river and its tributaries, wereships and
steamships and steamboats and barges
laden with grain and cotton and all
kinds of farm produce; the long railroad
trains as they crossed the country from
west to east and from north to south
were loaded with cattle, horses, sheep,
hogs and every description of farm and
plantation cereals. I saw all the great
cities with their thousands enjoying all
the comforts and luxuries, which mon-
ey can purchase, and then millions of
toil from day to day to earn a little
bread. I saw the spendthrifts wasting
their fortunes, their youth, their soul, in
extravagance and shame; and heard the
beggars' petition for "sweet pity's sake."
I saw the gilded saloons and places that
allure men to revel and ruin; heard the
voice of the haughty, the wit and the
gay, and saw the haunts of the poor,
weary and disheartened huddled in un-
healthy tenements, like sheep in filthy
pens. I saw the business establish-
ments and all the manufacturing in-
dustries exhibiting for sale merchandise
of every quality, and costly goods from
the most distant climes. I heard the
bankers, the brokers, speculators, mon-
ey lenders and railroad managers plan
to enrich themselves to the detriment
of the people; and I saw the great city
of Washington, the President and Cab-
inet, the Senate and House of Represen-
tatives, which consist of many lawyers,
speculators, some bankers and manu-
facturers, a few merchants and here
and there a so-called farmer or planter,
and many persons of both sexes seeking
favors for certain friends and prais-
ing the merits of some peculiar scheme,
but no faithful representatives of agri-
culture was to be found there. As if by
magic, all the cities and towns and vil-
lages disappeared from view, then I saw
a sight I shall never forget.

As far as the eyes could reach, farms
and plantations, their owners and occu-
pants with their horses, mules and im-
plements were all busy preparing to
sow and to reap. Then the fruits of
hard labor were marketed, and I saw the
gleeful faces of the railroad managers,
money lenders, speculators and others,
as they counted their large profits, and
I saw the tillers of the soil return home,
and their wives and children who had
helped with willing hands and loving
smiles, to make the harvest were low-
spirited and despondent. But the
farmers and planters held a conclave
and determined to resist imposition and
to be fleeced no more. Exchanges of
flour, corn and meat were made for sug-
ar and cotton by the agriculturists of
the north and south, the home-made
loom and spindle, supplied them with
raiments, the strictest rules of economy
were observed and only what was ac-
tually required to support their family
was cultivated. Not an ear of corn or
an animal of any description was offer-
ed for sale.

Again the large cities, towns and vil-
lages appeared to view. The bankers,
speculators, money lenders, merchants
and manufacturers were ruined. The
shrill voice of the locomotive was silent,
the steamboat, ships, steamships and
barges were moored to their landing—
a prey to worms and valueless to their
owners. The streets were full of idle
men—all hungry and eager to work,
but no work was to be had. Ruin, ruin
and starvation stared the rich of yester-
day and the poor of every day alike. All
were poor, all were beggars. Chilled by
the night air, I awoke suddenly, and I
am glad it was only a dream.

The agricultural is the most import-
ant and the greatest of all interests,
because it is the pivot upon which
commerce and all other industries re-
volve; it is the most ancient and most
honorable of occupations, in which il-
lustrous kings, philosophers and states-
men have found pleasure and profit.
As the husbandmen, as a class, out-
number all other trades and profes-
sions, and as they pay more taxes to
support the government than all other
classes combined, they should insist
upon representatives who will protect
them against monopolies and other
agencies that rob them of millions an-
nually. They should profit from the
lessons of experience, and not only take
more pride in their noble avocation, but
should endeavor to improve in mental
culture. Their children should be
taught useful, practical knowledge that
will fit them for any position of trust or
honor, to which they may be called.

It is not because tillers of the soil ap-
pear less fastidious in home-spun and
plain calico garments, that they should
neglect to improve their mind and man-
ners. These qualifications, early at-
tained, give that self-confidence, ease,
grace and air of refinement which char-
acterize their city cousins.

Labor, none can live and prosper
without it. But farmers should not be
simple "hewers of wood and drawers of
water;" they should consider the teach-
ings of nature and her laws. Their
thoughts will be elevated to their
Creator; they will be better men, and
prepared to redress their untold griev-
ances, to thrust aside the political
trades and monopolies, elevated to office
and made rich by the voice of the farm-
ers.

April, 1881.

I have been a constant reader of your
valuable paper for some time past, and
have been much interested in the many
articles contained therein from week to week.

Dear Home Circle—I agree with Mrs. W.
E. S. in her advice given to Schoolman,
"to go onto the farm." It is the place to re-
gain health and rest up, as it were, from the
close confinement of the school room. Lissa,
let me shake hands with you. Also you, Don
Juan, on the subject of dancing. The two
facts that Lissa submitted to Bon Ami,
I consider every one of them true. Don
Juan's comparison of dancers to lame grass-
hoppers jumping around, I acknowledge is
pretty good. I used to dance—no fifty or sixty
years ago as Don did—for I am not of age
yet; but three or four years ago I saw the
error of my way, and I stopped. I think if
we would spend our money for Christianity,
or if we do not feel like doing that, buy some
good books and read them, it would be of a
great deal more benefit to us. I am positive
that if we would give our money (what we
can spare) for the advancement of Christ's
cause in the world, or in other words, put our
money in the Bank of Christ, that he will
pay us a liberal



This beautiful clock, an ornament to any room in cottage or mansion, is given as a premium to any one who sends us twelve new subscribers for one year. We have sent out hundreds of them for premiums; some of which have been running for several years, and all keep accurate time, and give unbounded satisfaction. Every one who reads this can get up the club and get this excellent clock free.

St. Louis Amusements.

On Monday evening May 16th one of the most notable and intelligent audiences ever gathered in St. Louis, assembled at the Olympic to hear the initial representation of M'Creery and Schuyler's new opera of "L'Africain," which is founded upon incidents in the Transvaal and introduces English, Boers and Zulus as the characters. It was a grand success and in all respects will rank with "Pinafore," "L'Africain," "Olivette" and other comic operas. It is a gem and will be produced in the leading cities. Next week Sprague's Specialty Company will appear at this theatre.

"Billie Taylor," the latest sensation in comic opera has been produced at Pope's Theatre in superb style. The scenery, costumes and setting are so perfect, bright and tasteful, that they extort admiration from all observers. The airs while not so pretty as those of "Pinafore," are lively and taking and never fail to secure applause. The dialogue is crisp and witty and the action full of life and interest. "Billie Taylor" is a great success and deserves all it receives. On the 23d, the Acme "Olivette" company the most accomplished and complete troupe that has yet appeared in this most successful of operas, will appear at Pope's.

Of Interest to Fruit Growers.

Of again we hear complaints from fruit and vegetable growers, that the money they receive from the commission men, on the sale of their goods, is in amount far from what was expected and in many cases so small as not to pay for the labor of gathering and shipping.

It is owing to these continued complaints that a new venture has been made in our city of which we are pleased to note. It appears that the extra expense attending the sales of fruits and vegetables arises in a great measure from the custom of commission men having to pay large sums of money to the middle men, who go out soliciting consignments, and as these sums have to be made out of the sales of the shipments the returns to the growers are necessarily small. With a view of remedying this evil, the incorporated company of F. M. Zuck Commission Co., of St. Louis, have this season dispensed with the services of these agents and hence are able to sell all consignments to them at a charge of seven per cent commission; whereby their business has doubly increased, and their patrons, continued favors assured, which demonstrates the good judgment of this company, of whom it may be said there are no better, or any that can give more satisfactory references.

"My Back Aches so,"

and I feel miserable," said a hard working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually constipated for years, that his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful. —Congregationalist.

The Boston Journal says: "The manufacture of cheap candies from white earth or terra alba, mixed with little sugar and glucose, is carried on extensively in New York. A census taker, who investigated the confectionary business, reports that 75 per cent. of some candies is composed of these substances; and some candy, notable 'gum drops,' contains still less sugar. What is called a fine brand of castile soap has been found to be composed chiefly of this white earth and grease."

An extensive apple grower cultivates his orchard six or eight years after planting, and fertilizes with bone dust and wood ashes. Afterwards the soil is sown to grass, and annually enriched with good stable manure as a top-dressing or mulch. The trees are pruned late in the autumn or early winter, and in the spring the bodies of the trees are washed with a strong lye.

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVES that will invigorate the body without intoxication is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use. —Tribune. See other column.

They had a grand ball at Leadville to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Over 400 were present, six barrels of liquor were consumed and seven men killed at a free fight which was excellently managed. The whole affair was recherche, and will be remembered as one of the most delightful social affairs that was ever enjoyed by the best society of Leadville. —Western Paper.

Rye bread the ordinary food of the working classes in Germany, where 7,300,000 tons of rye are consumed yearly. The average rye crop is 6,200,000 tons; but this year it is only 5,200,000 tons, so that the country must either import 2,100,000 tons, costing \$89,200,000, or else substitute other forms of food.

The introduction of a pure bronze gobbler among a flock of mongrel turkey hens will add from three to five pounds extra weight per head to the turkeys raised the first season.

THE TRUE TEST.

The merit of religion, government, persons and things must rest upon a basis of worth.

Some Truths Illustrating this, and Testimony of Value to All Readers. (Christian at Work.)

The true test of any religion is the effect it produces upon the lives of those who profess it. And, indeed, the test of real merit everywhere must be the power it possesses of accomplishing desirable results. In this age of the world men are not judged by what they claim to be able to do, but by what they can do; not by what they are reputed to be, but by what they are. Here is where the religion of our own country rises superior to the faith of Mohammedan or Hindoo lands; for while there is more hypocrisy in the church, and far too much worldliness, there is yet an absence of those sensual and brutal elements which characterize the religion of Arabia and the Ganges.

The principle is equally true in all other departments of life. The same rule which applies to persons is equally applicable to things. Unquestioned merit must characterize them all, or they cannot be acceptable, much less popular. The clear and well arranged lecture delivered by Dr. Chase, Craie before the Metropolitan Scientific Association appeared in the columns of this paper a short time since. In this lecture so many truths were brought to light bearing directly upon, and effecting the interests of, the entire community. These facts, as stated by the doctor in his lecture, have been discussed in the columns of the religious press to a considerable extent in the past, and that, too, by very prominent persons. A few years ago the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, who is prominently known among the Congregational denominations of the country, published an article upon the same subject which drew forth most bitter replies from prominent physicians, and in response to these articles Dr. Rankin published long communications in the New York Independent, the Boston Congregationalist and the Chicago Advance, reiterating his former statements and strongly emphasizing them. In these articles Dr. Rankin frankly stated he was as strongly convinced of the efficacy of the means used as he was that the Genesee river emptied into Lake Ontario. He further said: "I have known, too, of its use in similar cases by physicians of the highest character and standing, and I want, in the interest of humanity, to recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

Now, while very few people are afflicted as severely as Dr. Rankin, or the cases Dr. Rankin refers to, still it is a lamentable fact that the great majority of people, in all parts of the land, are suffering to a greater or less extent from ill health and the lack of health arises from either disordered kidneys or liver. Some additional facts, from the highest sources, of special interest upon a subject of such importance to the community, have, therefore, been collected by this paper, and are herewith given:

Rev. D. W. Bartine, M. D., D. D., is known in all parts of the land as a prominent and efficient leader in the Methodist denomination. In speaking upon this same subject as shown in his own experience he says: "Some few months since I found myself suffering from a kidney difficulty which I knew to be the first stages of Bright's disease. By the use of a reliable test I found that my system was giving off albumen, and in some instances in a coagulated state. I also suffered severely from dropsy, particularly about the ankles, together with slight pains about the kidneys, derangement of digestion and great dryness of the skin. I had at all times much thirst, and of course this was followed by a gradual failing of strength. This was about the state of things when I commenced using the preparation known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I took about six table-spoonfuls every day for a week, and found all my symptoms decidedly improving. I continued taking the remedy until I entirely recovered."

In a communication made by Rev. Dr. C. A. Harvey, the well known financial and educational secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C., the doctor says: "I have for the past few years been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and with its remarkable curative efficacy in obstinate and so-called incurable cases of Bright's disease which occurred in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stage, and had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy cures which were wrought by this remedy seemed to be little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's disease in all its stages, including those first symptoms of kidney troubles which are so easily overlooked, but are so fraught with danger, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this, and I hope that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure may become as widely known as is the existence of the maladies which it will cure."

Rev. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., who is Professor of Hebrew and Greek languages in the University of Rochester, N. Y., and who is one of the American revisors of the New Testament, in speaking of the effect which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure had upon himself, stated most emphatically that he had received marked benefit from it, and he cordially recommended it to the use of others.

Rev. A. Bramley, pastor of the Arsenal street M. E. church, Watertown, N. Y., testified in a recent interview that the first few bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure had entirely removed the distinctive features of a severe kidney difficulty, and that while he had not been able to lie on his back without great pain for more than five years, he was now not only able to do so, but slept soundly, ate heartily and calls himself a well man.

Rev. A. P. Hill, of Sheheol, N. C., having been troubled for a number of years, said: "I have been praying for relief for four years, and I believe I got it in answer to prayer. May God bless the firm who manufacture Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Many of my friends have also used it with marked benefit, and I hope my testimony in its behalf may save the lives and relieve many who are now severely suffering from kidney or liver troubles in some of their many dangerous forms."

Rev. P. F. Marklee, in writing from Montgomery, Ala., said: "I have paid at least one thousand dollars for doctors and medicine and never received any relief until I commenced taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am too thankful to express in words the benefit this medicine has done my family and myself. I have been to the Hot Springs, Sulphur Springs and several other places noted for the curative properties of the water, but this great remedy did for me what everything else failed to do—it cured me. I hope the Good Father may crown the efforts of those who are manufacturing it, for the noble work they are doing."

There are no more reliable endorsements to be found in this land than those above given, and coming from divines of such prominence they prove beyond a doubt the value of the great remedy of which they speak.

It should also be remembered that Mr. H. H. Warner, the proprietor and manufacturer of this remedy, was himself cured by its use after having been given up to die by several physicians. So grateful was he for his remarkable cure that he determined the world should know of this remedy, and he therefore began its manufacture. Mr. Warner is also a prominent patron of other public enterprises and the sciences, and by endowing the Warner Astronomical Observatory at Rochester, as well as by his many other public benefactions, has become known to, and respected by the whole land. His standing alone is an ample guarantee of the purity and worth of the remedy he makes, but the thousands of testimonials from all parts of America gratefully telling of the relief it has given, prove it beyond a question. As a result it is attracting great and universal attention throughout the entire country. No one fact has been more apparent in the past few years than that kidney and liver troubles are alarmingly increasing. When, therefore, a remedy has been found which not only cures the worst as well as all minor troubles of this nature, but also regulates, controls and keeps in perfect order these most important organs at all times, it is certainly cause for gratitude. This is just what has been done in thousands of cases, in addition to those above mentioned, and it is what will be done in tens of thousands of other cases in the very near future.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

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Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane in the head and throat.

HEDGES' NEW BOOK.

COL. NORMAN J. COLMAN: Where can I get Hedges' book on the manufacture of sorgo? What will it cost? Address, J. S. McKinst, Caddo Grove, Johnson Co., Texas. Send \$1 to L. A. Hedges, 2004 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and book will be forwarded by mail. 16-13

A contract has just been agreed upon between the authorities of Florida and J. Coryell, of Jacksonville, and A. B. Linderman, representing capitalists of Philadelphia and the Pacific coast, to drain Lake Okechobee in South Florida. If the scheme is carried out 12,000,000 acres of the best sugar land in the world will be reclaimed. The territory reclaimed will include the celebrated Everglades, and will be in extent twice as large as the State of New Jersey. This is the largest contract on record, and when completed Florida can produce more sugar than the United States can consume.

William F. Dalrymple of the famous grain farm in Dakota says that his clean profit for 1880 were over \$250,000. He raised over half a million bushels of wheat on 24,000 acres, and disposed of it in Buffalo at a profit of 50c a bushel. In face of such profits as this it is not to be expected that bonanza farming will soon be abandoned.

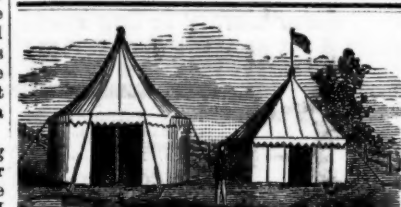
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The silk industries of the United States last year gave employment to 34,440 operatives, who were paid an aggregate of \$9,107,825 in wages. Census office returns show that the total value of finished silk goods produced in this country during the year was nearly \$30,000,000, and the capital invested \$19,000,000.

The Hon. J. A. Dacus' illustrated Lives of the James and Younger Brothers, published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, has reached a sale of 50,000 copies in ten months. The demand is wonderful. Book agents are reaping a rich harvest with it. 16-13

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the most honorable and substantial establishments in the country. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is one of the standard and most highly esteemed preparations of the day, and justly enjoys a wide and increasing sale. This is brought about by the high merit of the goods and the judicious and extensive manner in which they are advertised throughout the country. Laudatory columns might be easily written in their praise, but with goods so able to speak for themselves, simple facts serve a better purpose. —Des Moines (Iowa), Western Farm Journal



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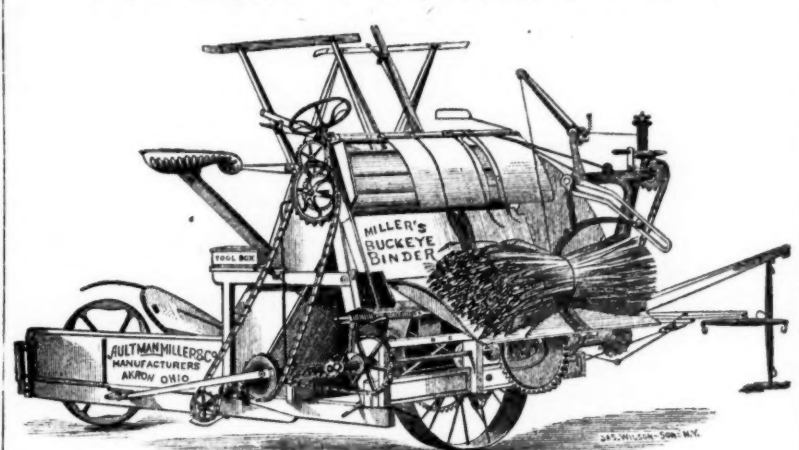
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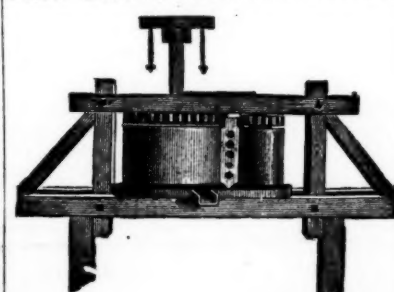
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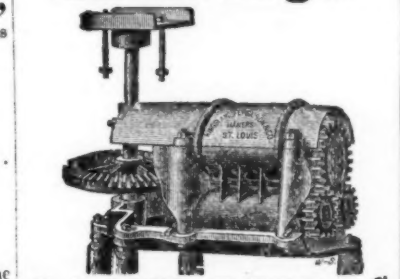
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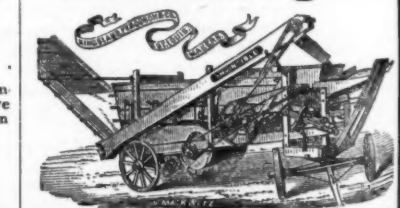
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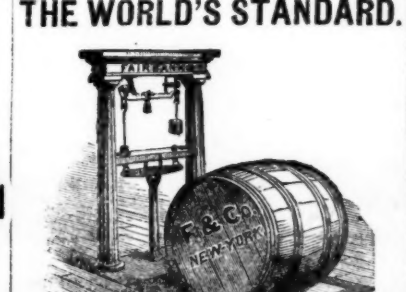
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